

Weather

Very cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45.9 and the minimum 34.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.3 and 40.5.

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BRITAIN WILL KEEP MEN ON RHINE TILL GERMANY SETTLES

Churchill Says Army Will Leave Only After Treaty Is Carried Out

PRESENTS BUDGET

Impossible To Fix Rate Of Demobilisation Now, He Asserts

BUILD NEW FORCE

Problem Of Future Military Force Of Empire Is Complex

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 3.—The House of Commons this week tackles the heavy war expenditure. It begins with the Army Estimates today. It is believed that the budget will total £1,300 millions.

In the House of Commons today the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Winston Churchill, introducing the Army Estimates, which total £227 millions, emphasised the difficulties of framing estimates this year because every factor is uncertain and fluctuating. "We are half way between peace and war, we are unable to fix the rate of demobilisation; we do not yet know what arrangements affecting armaments will be embodied in the Treaty of Peace, nor how many men we must keep in the Middle East and on the Rhine, or for how long. We do not know whether the Germans will accept our conditions or refuse them and throw the responsibility for the future upon us and simply degenerate into ruin."

Mr. Churchill emphasised that vast areas in Europe and the East were in a state of anarchy and the Allies, on whom rested the responsibility of enabling the world to get to work again, were themselves very seriously exhausted. To all these difficulties must be added the enormous effort of winding up the war. The present estimates represented the maximum, and he hoped it would be possible to revise them in a downward direction. He mentioned that the Allies are still discussing the exact amount of the contributions to be made by Germany towards the upkeep of the armies of the Rhine.

Plan For Demobilisation

Dealing with demobilisation, the Secretary of State for War maintained that the plan by which three men out of four were being released and the fourth man was being paid double to finish the job, was less objectionable and entailed fewer hardships than any other course. All the evidence showed that the plan had been well received owing to its fairness and it had been followed by a recovery of discipline and morale in the army. He hoped that in a few months we would possess strong, compact armies which would enable us to guard the interests and safety of the country and secure the fruits we had won in the war.

Mr. Churchill stated that already nearly 1,800,000 officers and men have been demobilised and the process is being continued at the rate of over 25,000 a day. In addition about 100,000 Canadians and Australians had been sent home and it had been arranged that every soldier from the Dominions who had come over to Europe should have a chance of one visit to the mother country before returning to his own Dominion.

500,000 Men In Outlying Theaters

There were about half a million men in theaters of the war, such as India and North Africa, from which it was impossible physically to release men, although they did not belong to the class retained in the army. In Mesopotamia, Palestine, the Caucasus and Turkey the process of release was being impeded by the difficulties of transportation but the number of men affected was not very large and was constantly diminishing. He proposed that men eligible for release but unavoidably retained with the colors after May

Departure Of Steamers With Enemy Deportees Delayed Until Thursday

Sailing Again Postponed Because Of Many Exemptions Yesterday, Passive Attitude Of Chinese Officials And Fight On Status Of Doctors

The sailing of the Nore, Novara and Atrous with deported enemy subjects has been delayed until Thursday. It was announced late last night. Numerous exemptions allowed yesterday, so many that Allied officials could not take care of them singly; sickness, feigned and unfeigned, and the passive resistance of General Lu Yung-hsian to the repatriation of Shanghai German doctors are the causes.

Allied officials and General Lu are at swords' points on the question of local German doctors to accompany the enemy subjects on the three steamers. Other opposition, working along different lines, aims to halt the repatriation of the physicians and yesterday two petitions for their retention were circulated.

Dr. Ed. Birt has been officially exempted, the result of intervention by the Portuguese Minister at Peking. It was reported last night that the family of Dr. K. Gerngross, scheduled to take Dr. Birt's place on one of the steamers, was sick with group and measles. This means that Dr. Gerngross is to stay.

Other Doctors Assigned

Other physicians have been assigned to steamers. Dr. Blumenstock, whose status is the cause of protest, Dr. Lese of Nanking and Dr. Schmidt of Tientsin are to go with the Atrous. Dr. R. von Schab of Shanghai and Dr. Kurz of the Woosung Medical School have been assigned to the Nore and Dr. Hoffing, Dr. Fisher and Dr. Dubois

Reymond, the last two of the Woosung School, have been given accommodations on the Novara.

General Lu's attitude is not consistent with instructions sent him from Peking, according to Allied officials, who state that the Chinese Government gave specific instructions to the head of the Bureau that "German doctors in Shanghai can be used as far as required for medical service on steamers taking enemy subjects."

Men in charge state they are merely following orders of the Chinese Government in assigning local doctors as ship surgeons. They also point out that 2,500 enemy subjects must be accompanied by an adequate number of doctors and that assignment of Allied doctors, if they could be spared, would be greeted by a storm of protest from Germans far greater than the objection raised against the deportation of local German physicians.

Concern At General Lu's Attitude

Allied officials are expressing concern at the attitude of General Lu. The many exemptions allowed yesterday through the Bureau are direct cause for delay in the sailing date because of the enormous amount of clerical work necessary. Some of those exempted had already been assigned berths and had been notified to embark. And more exemptions will be announced today.

Over 80 enemy subjects reported sick yesterday. Dr. H. C. Patrick (Continued on Page 5)

FRESH RIOTS BREAK OUT IN 16 CITIES IN KOREA

3,500 Have Been Arrested, Mostly Christians, Since Trouble Started

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, March 10.—Messages from Seoul state that riots broke out again on the 7th and 8th at Pong-yang and fifteen other places.

Since the first outbreak over 3,500 persons have been arrested, including 500 in Seoul alone, most of them Christians.

At the Phongsong iron mine, in Southern Chosen, several thousand rioters, some armed, attacked the post office. Three of the rioters were killed and twenty wounded.

Unrest continues to prevail throughout the peninsula.

Tokio, March 9.—The riots in Korea have been quelled without any further arrests being made. Order has been restored to all out-ward appearance but it is believed that the movement for independence and self-determination is too deep-rooted and widespread to be easily suppressed. The declaration of independence, publication of which is not permitted, contains nothing violent in its phraseology and bears evidence that it is the work of highly educated men.

The reports made by the Japanese gendarmerie that missionaries were implicated in the agitation has been given wide publicity by the press throughout Japan. The Kokusai Agency, however, learns from an authoritative source that the American missionaries had no concern whatever in the trouble. On the contrary their efforts were directed towards controlling the converts engaged in demonstrations against the Government.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Hara is bent on the reform of the administration of the dependencies. The posts of governors-general in Korea, Formosa and Kwantung at present can only be filled by men on the active list of the military and naval services. It is expected that soon these will be replaced by civilian governors. Hitherto the opposition of the militarists has been too strong for any ministry to effect a reform in this respect. The broad-minded statesmanship of the present Minister of War, General Tanaka, it is thought, will facilitate this reform and Korea, Formosa and Kwantung are expected soon to receive civilian governors-general.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ATTEMPT TO FILIBUSTER

Try To Force Extra Session To Combat League Of Nations Charter

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 3.—The criticism against the Draft Constitution of the League of Nations culminated in an all-night sitting of the Senate at which a number of the Republican Senators attempted to hold up the Seven Billion Dollar Loan Bill which is to finance the present requirements of the Government.

Washington, March 2.—A caucus meeting of the Republican members of the Senate yesterday rejected a proposal to "filibuster" in order to force President Wilson to call an extra session of Congress before he returns from his next visit to Paris, which it has been announced the President has decided not to do. As the present Congress expires on March 4 the extra session would be held by the new Congress, in which the Republican party would have the majority. Despite the rejection of the proposal, several of the Senators threatened to filibuster without the authorization of their party.

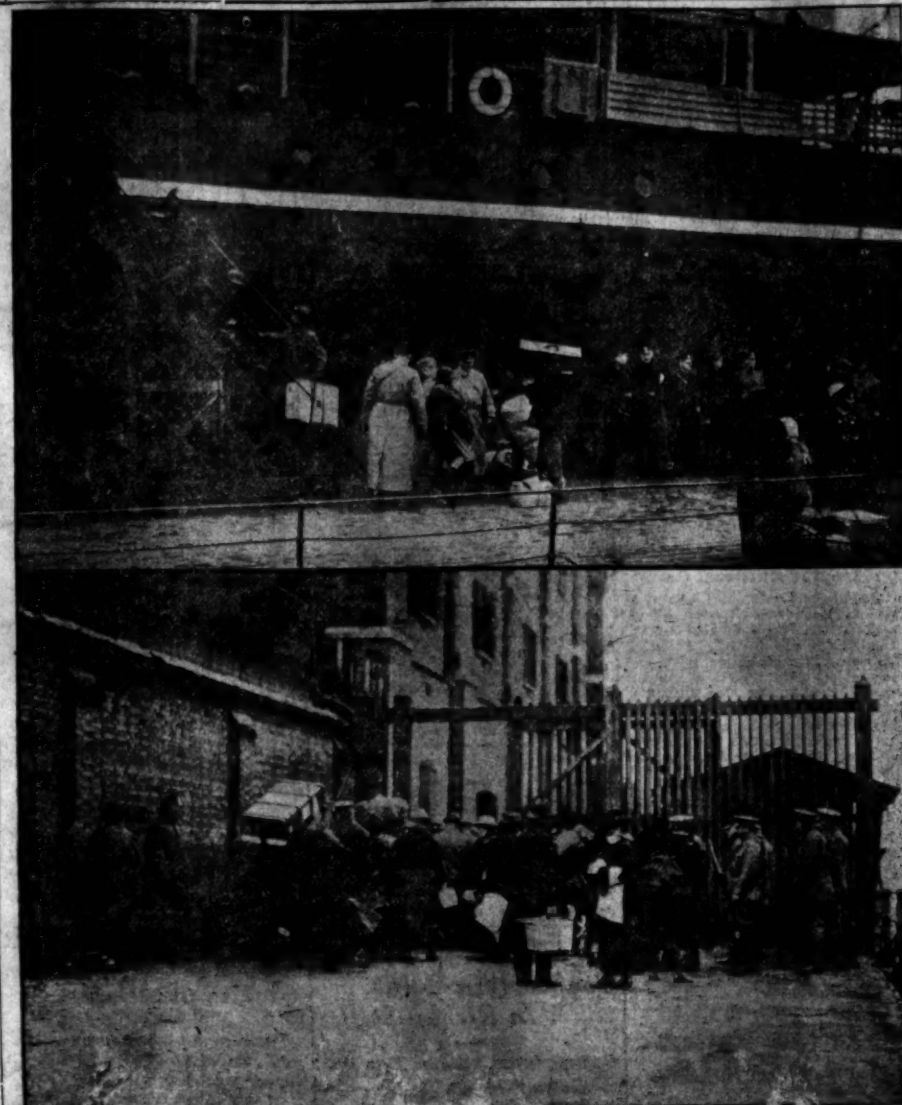
More Schools Close Because Of Epidemic

Catholic Institutions Suspend For Week; Officials Report Situation Encouraging

Cases of influenza among the foreign community continue to increase according to local physicians and two more schools were closed yesterday because of the disease. The latest institutions to suspend classes are the Catholic Schools. Their closing was principally owing to lack of attendance, many parents keeping their children home either because of colds or for fear of the infection. The plan is to keep the schools closed one week. The influenza cases at the Hanbury Boys' School were reported to be doing well yesterday.

Health officials are optimistic over the situation and hope that the worst of the epidemic may be over this week. It is pointed out that only two foreign deaths have been traced to the disease, the last of these on March 5, and this is taken as an indication of the general mildness of the attacks. Last week 34 Chinese deaths were reported as traceable to influenza.

Beginning Of End Of Germany In China



Above: German women and children boarding the Novara with boy scouts assisting with their baggage. Below: At the entrance to China Merchants' Central Wharf where enemy subjects are embarking. All passengers are stopped at this gate and must show tickets. The picture shows members of "A" Company, British, on guard.

Spartacists Attempt To Sow Disloyalty In British Soldiers

Circulate Handbills To Cause Disaffection In Army Of Occupation In Cologne

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Cologne, February 27, (delayed).—The Spartacists are attempting to cause disaffection in the British army. A handbill distributed in the streets yesterday begins: "British soldiers! Why you are not demobilised?" It declares that Prussian militarism is dead and the British are being kept from their homes merely to bolster up the property of Junkerdom against the honest worker.

Wants All Property Owned By Germans In U.S. Liquidated

Government Custodian Favors Ending Enemy's Commercial Hold In America Finally

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 3.—The Custodian of Alien property recommends the continuance of the liquidation of enemy-owned property, which is valued at \$4,700 millions in order to prevent renewed attempts by the Germans to secure commercial predominance.

Peking To Publish Sino-Japanese Pacts

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, March 8.—It is expected that the publication of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement will only be made in Peking and not in Tokyo.

MADRID IS QUIET AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, March 2.—The city is quiet, the machine-guns have been withdrawn from the streets and the carnival is proceeding in a normal manner.

New Outbreak in Berlin Quelled By Government

Troops Put Down Latest Uprising After Considerable Fighting, Says Berne Report

(French Wireless) Berne, March 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The fights which have been going on since Thursday afternoon at the Prefecture of Police in Berlin ended at 7 o'clock in the evening in the victory of the Governmental troops, who remained masters of the building. By 10 o'clock they had penetrated the suburbs of the town. Very stern measures for the restoration of order were taken and admittance to the main streets was forbidden to the public. The rest of the night of Thursday-Friday was much quieter than the night before. The firing of artillery and the explosions of grenades have almost completely ceased.

A delegation of the Strike Committee which left on Thursday for Weimar, to confer with the Government, returned to Berlin on Friday morning. Berlin, March 2.—Revolutionary developments in Berlin are proceeding with great rapidity. There has been a great labor movement during the last few days towards the extremists. Herr Hanse expects a general strike in Berlin to begin tomorrow. At a meeting of the executive of the Workers' Councils it was decided to resumption of the National Congress of Workers' Councils for the 15th. The Independent Socialists' party is considering co-operation with the Spartacists. The former anticipate the early fall of the Government. Meanwhile the Government is endeavoring to arrange a compromise between the Majority Socialists and the Independent Socialists with a view to presenting a common front against the Spartacists.

The printers of three big newspapers printing works have gone out on strike. Bale, March 2.—A crowd of soldiers and civilians attempted to raid the barracks and post office at Eisenach during the night. The Government troops repulsed the raiders and arrested the ringleaders. The workers at Eisenach have declared a general strike.

London, March 2.—The latest news from Germany is somewhat scrappy and the situation therefore at present is rather obscure. Hitherto there has been no confirmation of the report from Holland that Herr Scheidemann has resigned. On the other hand it appears that the report of the attack on the Vorwaerts building in Berlin is untrue, while messages from Berlin, via Copenhagen, state that Government troops have entered Halle, which is quiet. There have been serious food disturbances at Thorn, where the mob tried to storm the military jail. Soldiers intervened with machine-guns and hand-grenades and a number of persons were wounded, but order was eventually restored.

The Soviet Congress at Munich has appointed a Ministry with Herr Segitz as Premier. Bale, March 1.—The German National Council assembled at Weimar has passed unanimously a resolution proposed by the thirty-seven women members demanding the immediate raising of the economic blockade and the repatriation of prisoners of war.

Copenhagen, March 3.—A message from Berlin states that the German Government in a lengthy manifesto denounces the attempts to get rid of the National Assembly, condemns strikes, declares that only work can save the Empire, promises the Socialisation of suitable industries and asseverates its resolve to wage relentless war against terrorism. A bill has been introduced into the Weimar Assembly nationalising the coal fields.

CHANGE OF VIEWS IN FRANCE BRINGS AGREEMENT NEAR

Feeling More Akin To British And American Points Of View

WAIT FOR WILSON

German Reparation Fund Fixed By Committee At 24 Billion Pounds

DECIDE ON TURKEY

Empire To Be Eliminated From Europe, Straits To Be International

(French Wireless) Paris, March 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During the meeting yesterday the Supreme War Council was informed of the occurrence of the interruption of the negotiations which were being conducted at Spa with reference to the surrender of the German fleet and of a proposal made by Mr. Lansing on the subject of the German cables.

The appointment of an Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into the incidents at Laibach was decided on. The discussion on the subject of the revictualing of the former Austro-Hungarian empire was then continued and brought to a conclusion.

Mr. Lloyd George discussed with the Council the military conditions of the preliminaries of peace with Germany. Dispute Over German Ships

With reference to the incident at Spa, the newspapers recall that, according to the terms of the convention of the armistice, the German merchant fleet should have been placed at the disposal of the Allies to assure the revictualing of Germany and the rest of Europe.

Now the German delegates are trying to declare that the surrender of their merchant fleet will only be carried out against a formal promise given by the Allies that the latter will supply to Germany 2,500,000 tons of foodstuffs up to the next harvest. The representatives of the Entente replied that the delivery of the German fleet was by no means dependent on the revictualing of Germany and the pourparlers were interrupted on the decision of the delegates to refer to their respective Governments.

Better Feeling In Paris

(American From Wireless) Paris, March 6.—President Wilson returns to Paris on Wednesday, where good feeling is awaiting him. Consequently work in the Conference is likely to progress faster. The President's New York address, which the papers reprinted fully in spite of the two-page limit, will materially produce a new attitude, as before the first feast of his first visit the great radical press was prepared to receive him with coolness. Now the radical and conservative organs speak kindly of his ideas, particularly the papers representing the Government.

The French are now feeling that they understand President Wilson better, whereas before they somewhat feared his ideas. They feel better assured that he understands the fearful reality which France suffered. Talking over the digestion of new ideas has helped to promote a better feeling of understanding. Putting the matter crudely the French wisecracks now admit that President Wilson was not such a fool after all. They have come round to his way of thinking on many subjects while they see that he has adopted theirs. Notably on the subject of the economic treatment of Germany and other defeated countries the French view has become like the American, namely, that the Peace Conference must look forward rather than backwards. The defeated enemy still hates and must learn the lesson never to start war again, but at the same time we must treat him with some (words missing). Indeed the impression is getting stronger daily that more pressing than future military advantage is the feeding of Germany, Austria, Poland and Serbia, otherwise the whole world (several words missing). It is the duty of Great Britain and

America to feed them. If they are expected to become decent citizens. Starvation will make them madly desperate, while they will be handled safely if they are fed before their crimes are judged. Other necessities which the French feel President Wilson realizes are concrete measures to safeguard against another war. The United States must have active interest in maintaining future peace. The American public will sustain the President's views, as he is now understood. The food situation is the key to the entire peace problem today.

Make Rapid Progress

The Peace Council made rapid progress today, taking up the particulars of the naval terms of the preliminary peace treaty. Mr. Lloyd George has returned, feeling confident that the situation both here and elsewhere is most encouraging. After a week's public controversy, the disposition of the German fleet has been finally settled. The German warships will not be distributed proportionately among the naval powers. It is officially reported that if a proportionate allotment were made more than half the German fleet would go to Great Britain, which would force America to redouble her naval energies, including the building program.

German Fleet Probably To Be Sunk

There is little doubt now but that the German fleet will be sunk, though a few good units may be given to France and other lesser powers. However, even among the naval experts told the Council that every German warship was a liability, not an asset and that if any nation took enough it would soon be apparent. The experts also figure that scrapping the ships would cost more than the metal is worth, so it seems that the fleet is doomed to Davy Jones' locker.

The question of the Isthmus Canal has been referred to the Water Ways Committee, while the question of Heligoland is abeyance. The question of the limitation of naval armaments has been agreed to but it is announced that it will be referred to the League of Nations for eventual interpretation. The German cable systems will not be returned to Germany though their disposition has not been announced.

First Question To Be Brought Up At Tomorrow's Session

Officials declare that the situation cannot be exaggerated and that food must go immediately to the only obstruction that is now of account is Slavic differences, but high officials said today that food would, nevertheless, be sent immediately. "Peace is important and will be speeded but it will be a Russian rouble unless the food problems is decided immediately."

Germans To Be Called To Conference In April

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 10.—It has been provisionally arranged that President Wilson shall land at Brest about the 13th and proceed direct to Paris. The Great Powers will then consider the preliminary treaty of peace till about the 22nd. It is anticipated that such progress will be made as to enable the assembling of the Peace Congress with German delegates present between April 1 and 10. The treaty presented at the Congress will include the military, naval, financial and economic terms to be imposed on Germany.

Reparation Report Concluded

The report of the Reparation Committee will be considered at an early date by the Supreme Council. The Reparation Committee has arrived at the conclusion that the enemy countries should be required to pay an aggregate amount of \$24,000 millions; paying a portion, now, the balance to be spread over a period of twenty-five to thirty-five years. The French delegation expresses the opinion that the enemy Powers should immediately pay \$1,000 millions, partly in merchandise, material and tonnage partly in foreign securities and partly in gold. The estimate of the timber Germany should supply to the Allies as reparation is approximately 130 millions.

Turkey's Fate Settled

With regard to the work of the Territorial Commissions of the Peace Conference, the Commission on Greek Affairs yesterday held a lengthy debate on the new situation to be created in Asia Minor. The general plan adopted for the dissolution of the Ottoman empire is the total elimination of that empire, the internationalization of Constantinople and the Straits, the creation of a Turkish State in the center of Asia Minor and the liberation of all nationalities from the Porte. With regard to Asia Minor, the Commission decided in principle that the coast strip between Ayal and Cos, including Smyrna and Ephesus, shall be assigned to Greece as full owner or the international mandatory.

German Army Limited

The military terms of peace presented to the Council of Ten by Marshal Foch yesterday provide for the disarmament of Germany down to twenty divisions each of 10,000 men, including fifteen divisions of infantry and five divisions of cavalry and also severe restrictions on the manufacture of all classes of war material and the limitation of the military and commercial use of aeroplanes to a minimum.

Marshal Foch's naval terms now before the Council provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment but for the termination of all submarine warfare.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in a report by the British and American experts but the French still make reservations against it.

Commission To Adriatic

Paris, March 1.—The Peace Conference has decided to send a commission to the Adriatic to inquire into the question of food supplies destined for Czech-Slovakia and it is prepared to send the necessary labor to prevent further starvation of the interior.

A telegram from Prague states

that the Czech authorities have discovered an espionage plot against the Allies directed from the German Consulate under cover of the Red Cross.

Balfour Optimistic Over Progress Of Conference

Paris, March 1.—Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, Mr. A. J. Balfour, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to the criticism that the Peace Conference has accomplished nothing, emphasized the complexity and difficulty of the preliminary work in the greatest task ever undertaken by mankind. It was the policy of the Conference to press for the fastest possible preliminary peace with Germany and it was hoped that, before the end of March, would be in sight of such a preliminary peace, which would be a great stride towards universal peace.

One of the most important questions was the share the United States was going to take in the future of the world. An immense responsibility at the present time rested on the American public and only a half of America's task in the war would be accomplished if she took no share in the even greater labors of peace. Mr. Balfour expressed the opinion that what is going on in America now is as important for the success of the Peace Conference as what is going on in Paris and the new world should play at least as great a part in future international organizations as the old historic countries of Europe and the Middle East.

The foundations had been well dug in Paris during the last seven weeks and before another seven weeks have passed something great would actually have been accomplished and we should be able to see a complete solution of the great task.

Italy Believes In Justice Of Her National Claims

Rome, March 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, the Premier, Signor Orlando, stated that Italy still believes in the justice of her international aspirations. She asks no more and cannot accept less than the reunion of Italian lands and peoples with their natural frontiers. Italy recognizes the necessity for an equitable compromise with the essential needs of other peoples. She remains faithful to the treaty under which she entered the war but that does not mean that she is insensible to the appeal reaching her from most of the Italians in the city of Fiume, which might be exposed to the loss of its nationality and independence.

"We do not believe that possible at the very moment when it is hoped to renew (?) the world from the memory of the violations of the rights of peoples. We persist in the full defense of our rights, which have been consecrated by incalculable sacrifices."

China Peace Parleys May Be Resumed Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Southern Delegates Call On Chu Chi-chien To Discuss Subject

China's peace conference, it is expected, will be resumed here shortly. Yesterday the Southern delegation, minus Mr. Tang Shao-yi, who is still ill, called on Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief Northern delegate, to discuss the resumption of the conference. The Shensi situation was discussed and although definite decision was reached Mr. Chu's announcement of assurances that the armistice was now being observed there gave rise to the belief that the conference could again go on. Mr. Chu Chi-chien yesterday gave out also a telegram from Tuchen Chen Shu-fang, Tuchen of Shensi, saying that he had given orders to his troops that hostilities were to cease and expressing the hope that developments in Shensi would not retard the restoration of peace.

The Southern delegation also made public telegrams by Mr. Tang Shao-yi protesting against the issuance of the Eighth Year Loan, which includes \$20,000,000 earmarked for military expenses and \$10,000,000 for the War Participation Bureau.

JAPANESE ELECTION BILL SENT TO HOUSE OF PEERS

Measure Doubling Number Of Voters Is Passed By Lower House

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, March 3.—The new Election Law has passed the House of Representatives practically without amendment.

By this new law the number of electors is nearly doubled as it makes the total number 2,850,000 while the members of the House of Representatives will be increased to 464.

The bill was immediately sent to the House of Peers.

The Universal Suffrage Bill was abortive owing to lack of sufficient supporters.



DOMINIONS GUARDS UNIT PROPOSED IN ENGLAND

Advocated As Fitting Recognition Of Overseas Soldiers' Contribution To War

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 3.—Endorsing the widely held opinion regarding the formation of a regiment of Dominions Guards, the Daily Graphic says "Would it not be appropriate to signalize the high fighting qualities of our overseas soldiers by creating a regiment of Dominions Guards? The brigade of guards have certain privileges which would ensure for that in the universal approval and appreciation of the people overseas and such a regiment would round off in the happiest manner the establishment of Household troops, giving them a unit thoroughly typical of the empire as a whole. It may be suggested that if the King were to issue a Royal Warrant sufficient men to form the first Dominion Guards would be at once forthcoming from the war-torn soldiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. They have earned such a distinction as thoroughly as any regiment of the British army. In their homelands they could perform for the official residences of the representatives of the King those duties which the Guards discharge in connection with the Royal Palace here. But at present no companies should be selected for short periods of service in the motherland."

'SHAMEFUL TREATMENT' OF KAISER DENOUNCED

German General In Rotterdam Deplores Fatherland's Ingratitude To Former Ruler

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rotterdam, March 2.—At a gathering at the Local German Club in honor of the German troops from East Africa, General Lettow Vorbeck denounced the "shameful" treatment of the ex-Kaiser by the Fatherland. He declared "we must stick to the firm foundations of our old army if the Fatherland is again to rise to its former greatness."

Coolies Win Point In Ricsha Strike

Owners Grant Demand That Discount To Middlemen Continue

The ricsha strike ended yesterday in a victory for the coolies. Managers of the various depots acceded to the coolies' demand that no rise in price should follow the decision of owners to discontinue the 25 percent discount allowed those contracting for 100 ricshas daily.

Nineteen coolies appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday to answer charges of damaging ricshas or intimidating ricsha pullers on Saturday. One—a previous deportee—was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and ordered re-expelled. Two were given 1 month each, five got 3 weeks each, five two weeks and four 1 week, while three were dismissed. A number gave the rise in the hire price of ricshas from 70 to 90 cents as their excuse and others pleaded hunger, declaring that being unable to get ricshas they had not eaten in three or four days. One coolie, sentenced to two weeks, appeared on the charge of stealing a hat from another coolie's fare. He pleaded that hunger drove him to it.

Mr. Abbott's Efforts Welcomed By Japan

Premier Says American Banker Favors Co-operative Efforts In China

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, March 3.—Interviewed concerning the visit to China being made by Mr. Abbott, the American banker, the Premier, Mr. Hara, remarked that Mr. Abbott's visit to China is being represented by some persons as being intended to counteract Japan's economic developments in China by organizing a combination of financial interests in America. "But I know that such is an unfounded fact and I am sorry that mischief makers are still active prejudicing America and Japan."

When Mr. Abbott was here on his way to China I had occasion to talk to him quite frankly on the question of investment in China and we freely exchanged views concerning the relations of America and Japan in this matter. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance also had frank conversations with him on the same subject. "When I met Mr. Abbott he told me that American financiers were sincerely wishing to arrange joint efforts with the Japanese in making investments in China. Needless to say this was just what Japan had been wishing for a long time—joint action to mutual advantage and at the same time compatible with the true and lasting interests of China."

"I believe Mr. Abbott's visit will open a new epoch of combined efforts of American and Japanese capitalists. Japan has been wishing the American bankers to rejoin the financial syndicate which makes loans to China. They have been asked more than once to do so and I have reason to believe that Mr. Abbott's visit will prove the occasion to realize this."

TROOPS GOING TO RHINE REVIEWED BY KING

Fourteen Battalions Of Young British Soldiers To Join Army Of Occupation

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 1.—There was an imposing military pageant in Hyde Park this afternoon when the King, on horseback, and the Queen, in a carriage, attended by Prince Arthur of Connaught, General Sir William Robertson, General Macdonagh, General Sir William Birdwood and the Maharaja of Bikanir, reviewed fourteen battalions of young soldiers prior to their departure for the Rhine. Huge crowds watched the spectacle, which took place in bright sunshiny weather.

IRISH LEADERS IN U.S. ARE SEEN BY WILSON

Are Granted Permission To Present Their Demands To President

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 3.—Permission has been given to the Irish leaders to present their demands to President Wilson at New York on the 4th.



IS THE TIME TO prepare FOR THE FUTURE

Young people, the world is BEFORE you! It is up to YOU TWO to make of life WHAT YOU CAN!

Don't say, "Next year we'll begin to save!"—begin N-O-W!

"Economy," says George Washington, "makes happy homes and sound nations—instill it deep."

"Save," young man, and become respectable and respected," says Franklin; "keep adding a little to little—and soon there'll be a great heap."

Our SAVINGS branch will help you! Open an account RIGHT AWAY—and add a little as you go.

Savings draw 4 per cent, and a DOLLAR will start you.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

LABOR CHIEF MAKES PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Secretary Of British Railway Union Points Out Gravity Of Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 2.—A strong plea for industrial peace was made by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, in a speech at Watford this afternoon. After emphasizing the gravity of the industrial position, Mr. Thomas declared that industrial peace should be the goal, not by sacrificing principles, forgetting responsibilities and prostituting power, but by free and full recognition that the State was greater than any one section of it. He concluded, "If the courage and self-sacrifice that carried us through the war are our guiding principles during the next four weeks, the dark cloud now hanging over us will clear—and we shall begin to build upon the ruins of the past four years a nation worthy of the people who have done so much for it."

A conference of delegates of the Railway Clerks' Association, which is dissatisfied with the interpretation by the Railway Executive Committee of the agreement concluded on Feb. 4 with regard to recognition of the Association, has passed a resolution to demand a satisfactory settlement by March 11. It was stated that the Association had been advised that the "Recognition Agreement" would be confined to the Railway Executive Committee as the individual railway companies did not intend to be bound by it.

Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Federation of Trades Unions, speaking at Wimbledon today, denounced the labor agitators who are making people believe that the Government could continue borrowing for ever at the rate necessitated by the war. He was convinced that the common sense of the people would save them from that illusion.

HISTORIC ESTATES SOLD

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 3.—Lord Aberdeen has sold 50,000 acres of the historic Haddo estates.

SHADE TREES FOR SALE
Large leaf, grows rapidly, original trees imported from U.S.A. Limited stock of three-year-old trees for sale at \$1 each. Now is the time to plant. Apply at Room 9, Raven Trust Building, 15 Nanking Road.

Residences For Sale

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ALLIES EXPECTED TO USE PRESSURE ON UKRAINIANS

Commission To Compel Suspension Of Fighting In Fear Of Bolshevik Efforts

(American Press Wireless)
Posen, March 5.—The Allied Commission goes to Kreus today to meet the German military representatives. After it has arranged details for the execution of the armistice on this front, the Commission will undoubtedly advise the Peace Conference to bring pressure to bear on Ukraine to suspend fighting at Lemberg, where it is feared the Poles may be overwhelmed by the bringing up of forces from the Bolshevik front.

The German hand is visible in a Wolf Bureau message stating that the Germans had withdrawn from Spa and broken off negotiations. This message arrived in Eastern Galicia through Hungary just as the Ukrainian negotiations had reached a critical point. The Poles are treating their enemies with the utmost toleration. Ukrainian theaters, schools and papers are still allowed in Lemberg, also the right to hold public meetings, while there is continual fighting outside the city.

In Posen the Germans are repairing the railroad, and German bookstores are employed for propaganda purposes. The statue of Bismarck still stands in the square. The Poles the other night placed bones on him, an old woman's cloak about his shoulders and the facade of a third class ticket to Berlin in his hand.

Bolshevik Forces Hold Two-Thirds Of Ukraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Warsaw, February 28.—The Bolsheviks hold two-thirds of the Ukraine. General Petura, the commander of the Ukrainian forces, is negotiating with the French at Odessa for help against the Bolsheviks. The Inter-Allied Commission has handed General Petura the terms of an armistice which leaves Lemberg and the Galician oil-fields in the hands of the Poles.

Posen, March 2.—A message from Lemberg states that the Ukrainians have repudiated the arrangement cabled on February 25 and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Inter-Allied Commission, have declined to agree to an armistice with the Poles, with whom they have resumed hostilities.

Warsaw, March 3.—The Ukrainians fired on a special train which was carrying the Inter-Allied Commission from Lemberg to Warsaw with the result that two Polish officers on the train were severely wounded.

It is reported from the Polish-German frontier that the Germans are re-attacking all along the line.

BOLSHEVIK FORTUNES IN RUSSIA ARE DIVIDED

Movement Progressing In Some Areas But Troops Have Suffered Defeats Elsewhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 1.—The latest Telegrams bearing on the Bolshevik situation in Russia show that although the movement is progressing in some areas the Bolsheviks elsewhere are suffering military defeats and encountering other irreconcilable difficulties under existing conditions.

A message from Stockholm says that it is reliably reported that the Army of the Don, under the command of General Krasoff, has occupied Saratoff and Volk.

Reports from Kovno state that the Lithuanians are closely pursuing the Bolsheviks, whose request for the immediate suspension of hostilities has been refused. The Lithuanians are drawing near to Vilna.

According to a message from Petrograd, the Bolshevik Commissary of Ways and Communications, speaking at a meeting of the Soviet Economic Council, dwelt on the alarming situation regarding the railways. He stated that the Bolshevik Government only possessed 4,500 serviceable locomotives and foreboded the likelihood of the interior of Russia being absolutely deprived of means of communication by the middle of April.

On the other hand, it appears that the doctrines of Bolshevism are making headway in South Poland, especially in West Galicia, where Soviet troops have been constituted in Cracow and other towns while Soviet troops are approaching Lublin.



Naval Losses Compiled For All Belligerents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 2.—It is authoritatively stated that the following are the naval losses during the war of belligerents, including vessels lost by accident as well as by enemy action:

Great Britain	
Battleships	13
Battle-cruisers	3
Cruisers	25
Monitors	6
Destroyers	64
Torpedo-boats	10
Submarines	27
Small craft	27
Total	550,000 tons

France	
Battleships	4
Cruisers	5
Destroyers	14
Torpedo-boats	8
Submarines	14
Small craft	9
Total	110,000 tons

Italy	
Battleships	3
Cruisers	2
Monitors	1
Destroyers	12
Torpedo-boats	10
Submarines	8
Total	76,000 tons

Japan	
Battleship	1
Cruisers	4
Destroyers	3
Torpedo-boat	1
Total	50,000 tons

United States	
Cruiser	1
Destroyers	2
Submarine	1
Total	17,000 tons

Total for all Allies	
Total	803,000 tons

The losses of the enemy were as follows:

Germany	
Battleship	1
Battle-cruiser	1
Cruisers	24
Destroyers	72
Torpedo-boats	51
Submarines	205
Total	354,000 tons

Austria-Hungary	
Battleships	1
Cruisers	2
Monitors	3
Destroyers	5
Torpedo-boats	4
Submarines	8
Total	63,000 tons

Total for the Central Powers	
Total	415,000 tons

MONARCHISTS' LEADER IN PORTUGAL IS SUICIDE

Lisbon Report Says Conceiro, Now Fugitive, Has Killed Himself

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, March 3.—It is reported that Conceiro, the fugitive leader of the monarchists, has committed suicide.

BRITISH ARMY ON RHINE TO GET LETTERS BY AIR

Postal Service By Planes Started From England To Continent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 3.—An aerial postal service has been instituted between England and the Continent in order to carry mails to the Army of Occupation. The mails thus carried will reach Cologne in ten hours. The mails arrive at Folkestone by train and are taken in lorries to the aerodrome where machines are in readiness to load up. Twenty-three bags were taken across on the first journey by four machines.

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Wilson Says Allies Favor Jewish State

Tells Delegation America Gives Full Concurrence To Plan For Palestine Commonwealth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 3.—President Wilson told a delegation of the American Jewish Congress that he was persuaded that the Allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of America, were agreed that the foundation of the Jewish Commonwealth should be laid in Palestine. Paris, March 3.—The Zionist Delegation has announced that they are confident that the claims of Zionism which have been submitted to the Peace Conference for the reconstitution of the national home of the Jews in Palestine will be recognized. The details had yet to be worked out but the Zionists' ideal has already triumphed.

After the Zionist delegation withdrew from the Council Chamber of the Peace Conference Mr. A. J. Balfour sent out a message congratulating the delegates upon the success they had achieved.

M. Tardieu declared that France does not object to Great Britain having a mandatory power over Palestine on behalf of the League of Nations.

JAPANESE NEGOTIATING FOR CHINA IRON MINES

Have Nearly Completed Contract Involving Loan Of Yen 100,000,000

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 10.—Okura and Company have nearly completed a new contract connected with the Fenghuangshan Mine involving a loan of one hundred million yen. This is to include the Fenghuangshan area and fifty li round it. The idea is to organize a so-called Sino-Japanese company which will give Okura and Company a first call on all its products, the Japanese having a priority in shipbuilding and the supply of guns to China. Okura and Company offer an immediate advance of thirty million yen to the Ministry of War, with whom the negotiations are being conducted. Okura's are bringing pressure to bear on the Ministry to accept this advance.

The whole matter is being keenly criticized in Peking on the grounds that while the Japanese Government is advising China not to take up the balance of the War Participation Loan this company is strenuously endeavoring to hand the Ministry of War a larger sum in circumstances equally objectionable to the Chinese people.

CHINESE GIVE CONDITIONS FOR UNITING RAILWAYS

Would Have Country Redeem All Political Lines With Large Foreign Loan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 10.—At a joint meeting of prominent Chinese interested in the railways it was decided to favor the project of neutralizing the railways of China if the following scheme was adopted.

- (1) China to redeem all political railways, such as the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Kirin-Changchun Railway, the Shantung Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway by means of a large foreign loan.
- (2) The railways constructed with foreign capital, either building or to be build on which loan contracts have been concluded to come under a Chinese syndicate in which foreign capital may be employed.
- (3) Railways which are not political, such as the Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow lines, to remain under the present Chinese management.

LOCAL BRANCH OF Q.M.N.G. CONTINUES TO FUNCTION

British Women's Work Association Not Affected By General Order For Suspension Of Guild

Although the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, ceased activity January 31, the British Women's Work Association here, a branch of the Guild, will continue to supply troops and refugees in Siberia with necessities. A circular received from the secretary in London announces the Guild is disbanded because of the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Surplus funds for all branches except the local Association will go to funds for disabled soldiers and sailors.

According to the B.W.W.A. weekly report issued yesterday, a new department has been added to collect and distribute gifts to Allied troops and expeditions passing through Shanghai.

The report announces that 22,742 pads and swabs, made in the B.W.W.A. workrooms in February, have been sent to the American Red Cross.

The Association has received \$2,120.79 and Tails 10 up to March 8. The total includes \$350 realised from the concert given by the Zimro Sextet at Lady Fraser's and \$248.66 collected at the Public School for Girls to be used in purchasing supplies and clothing for children in Siberia.

H.M.S. SHEARWATER TOWED IN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Kingston, Jamaica, March 2.—H.M.S. Shearwater has arrived in tow of an American tug after a breakdown at sea.

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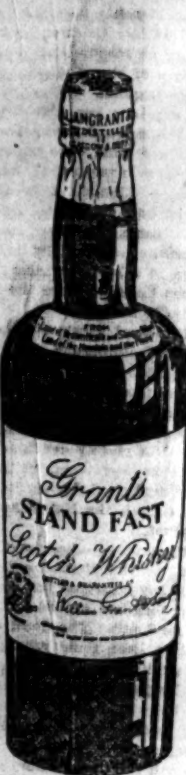
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SETTLEMENT ARRANGED FOR WUCHOW INCIDENT

Salute To Be Fired To Union Jack, Chinese Colonel To Make Apology

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 10.—The following are the official terms of the settlement concluded at Wuchow on February 28 between His Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., and General Huang:

(1) Colonel Ma to make a written apology to His Majesty's Consul-General for the outrage committed by the soldiers under his command. Colonel Ma at the very earliest opportunity is to proceed to Wuchow on behalf of the troops under his command and make an apology in person to Mr. Wyatt-Smith, British Consul, and Mr. Groves.

(2) As many as possible of the garrison of Wuchow are to be assembled on the foreshore to salute the British flag, all the officers to wear full uniform. At this parade the general in command will address the troops and explain the seriousness of the offense committed by the soldiers and the meaning of the salute. An official photograph of the parade and salute shall be taken and copies furnished to His Majesty's Government. At the same time the Wuchow Forts shall fire a salute of 21 guns in honor of the British Government.

(3) A report of the proceedings and the various forms of apology shall be drawn up and, after submission to His Majesty's Consul for approval, shall be published in all the Kwangtung and Kwangsi newspapers.

(4) The sergeant responsible shall be executed. The remainder of the soldiers responsible for the outrage are liable to the penalty of death but, at the request of Mr. Wyatt-Smith, their punishment is commuted to imprisonment to the extreme degree. An account of this shall also be included in the report to be published in the newspapers.

(5) In full compensation of the bodily and mental injuries suffered by Mr. Wyatt-Smith and Mr. Groves and their families \$10,000 shall be paid. The same item the foregoing terms were telegraphed to the Military Governor of the province and his telegraphic acceptance of them was received within twenty-four hours.

Article 2 was carried out at noon on the 2nd, when a detachment from all the camps and forts in the vicinity of Wuchow were paraded and the British flag was flown while the Royal Salute was fired and returned and they were addressed as prescribed.

After the signature of the protocol Mr. J. W. Jamieson left for Canton on board H.M.S. Tarantula. For the time being H.M.S. Moorhen remains at Wuchow.

JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL OF ATTACHES IS HAILED

Regarded As Act Of Wisdom On Tokio's Part And Blow To Chinese Militarists

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 6.—The press announcement from Tokio that Japan intends to recall all Japanese military attaches and instructors can be regarded as a strategic retirement to a prepared position. Logically it should be followed by some transaction placing the Yen 17,000,000 balance of the War Participation Loan beyond the reach of the militarists, but as yet there is no sign of this, the reason probably, almost certainly, being that the money has been actually spent. A month ago we were assured that the money had not been handed over. Since then there has been a progressive disintegration of this statement. It is now admitted that the money was handed over months ago, and all the reservation made about it is that it is placed in a Japanese bank under strict supervision so that it cannot be used for improper purposes; and at the same time the Japanese Government declares that it cannot exercise any control over the money because it has been paid over to the account of the militarists, more politely called the War Participation Bureau!

However, the messages from Tokio indicate that the Japanese military advisers and instructors can be recalled, and are to be recalled. This is of importance because it means that the backbone of the National Defense Army disintegrates. The National Defense Army Bureau is divided into two Departments, the Department of General Staff, of which General Hsu Shu-cheng is the head, and the Joint Operations Department, under General Chen, Minister of the Army. Each of these two departments is subdivided into two sections, and one of the sections of the Joint Operations Department evidently thinks that its work had better not be done too openly.

for it holds its regular meetings, formerly daily but now only twice a week, in the Yellow Temple, outside the north wall of Peking, far remote from the center of things. At those meetings a strong contingent of Japanese officers takes a prominent part, and has continued to do so even since the bureau was changed to a National Defense Army Bureau, although the reason why a number of Japanese officers should be employed by the bureau was originally that these officers might bring uniformity between the newly-to-be-raised Chinese troops and the Japanese troops allocated for service in the northern expedition. Until three or four days ago the meetings in the Yellow Temple were still being held.

There are also a number of Japanese officers—the number is said to be between thirty and forty—with the newly recruited troops of the National Defense Army, which numbers 40,000, of whom 25,000 are stationed at Peking, and the rest divided up amongst camps at Tungechow, the Western Hills, Langfang and other places. The troops themselves are recruited from ex-soldiers of the armies of the northern provinces, and thus form excellent material upon which to work.

The withdrawal of these advisers and officers is a piece of wisdom on the part of Japan. The Sino-Japanese Military Agreement was only valid for the duration of the war, therefore any contracts made with these men attached to the National Defense Army should have been made before the war. The Japanese have been trying to make the Chinese believe that the contracts held good until the end of the war, but it is not enough to be convinced of this so as to be able to avail themselves of Japanese instruction and advice for the National Defense Army, the real purpose of which was to establish a great force with which to overawe the President, his liberal supporters, the Shanghai Conference and the South. It is quite likely that now that Japan has seen the wisdom of this retirement to a prepared position, a retirement that is very well calculated also to demonstrate to the world the good faith of Japan, the militarists will make a graceful retirement too. Their strength lay in Japanese support, and in that alone. They have no monopoly of the intelligence of the country or of any other good quality; in fact they are rather deficient in capacities and good qualities, and with Japanese support withdrawn they may collapse at any moment. If the Japanese withdrawal is genuine and is not mere camouflage behind which Japan and the militarists have a mutual understanding for Japanese support if the worst comes to the worst.

OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY JAPANESE IN CHANGCHUN

Assaults Mafoo Of Carriage Carrying Foreign Children After Trying To Commandeer It

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 7.—Changchun, Manchuria, is making a reputation for itself as a place where Japanese are at liberty to conduct themselves in a manner that, to say the least, is not very seemly. A report has just reached me of another regrettable incident.

A few days ago two foreign children were being driven to school in the morning when, just in front of the South Manchurian Railway Station, a Japanese railway employee jumped into the carriage and ordered the mafoo to take him to the hotel. The mafoo, who spoke some Japanese, explained that he was driving a private carriage—as the fact that he was wearing a livery clearly showed—and ordered the intruder out, as he was taking the occupants, two small English boys, to school.

The Japanese intruder then attacked the mafoo with a tool he was carrying, and immediately four other Japanese ran to his assistance. The driver was pretty badly knocked about and his clothes torn, whilst one of the children was knocked down and a rug was stolen from the carriage. One of the offenders, it is reported, has been caught, and it is fervently hoped amongst the foreign community in Changchun that he will be dealt with so severely as to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in the future.

It is perhaps worth noticing the fact that since the outrage committed against a British missionary lady at Changchun in the autumn by Japanese soldiers, the then Japanese consul has been promoted, having been made First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking.

PHILIPPINE BANK HAS OPENING RECEPTION

Many Visitors Inspect Quarters Of New Local Branch On The Bund

The recently opened Shanghai branch of the Philippine National Bank held its formal reception yesterday from 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., during which hours the handsome quarters in the McBain building were visited by a large number of representative members of the local business community, both foreign and Chinese.

The bank was attractively decorated with flags and the walls were covered with red and gold scrolls from Chinese well-wishers. Refreshments were served to visitors and they were shown over the premises by members of the staff. The new offices are conveniently located on the ground floor of the McBain building, No. 1 the Bund. They have been artistically finished and are arranged to give the greatest convenience and quick service to patrons. The decorations and furnishings were supplied by Messrs. Weeks and Co.

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Peking Cabinet Secretary Explains Political Status

Says Government Wants Peace Conference At Shanghai Resumed At Earliest Possible Date

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 9.—The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet received the foreign correspondents and representatives of the foreign newspapers this morning. After explaining the deadlock reached by the Internal Peace Conference he further explained that ever since the Republic was inaugurated bandits had infested Shensi. Several attempts had been made to rid that province of them, but never successfully. Bandits harassed by soldiery and police in other provinces often fled to Shensi and increase the numbers of the local tufel.

Since President Hsu's election he had received numerous reports of bandit activities in Shensi, and he ordered the insertion in the armistice of a clause providing for continued operations against them. The armistice thus plainly contained the provision that suppression of bandits was to be continued during its term and to this both the North and the South agreed.

After the armistice had been communicated to the Northern leaders in Shensi they informed the Government that they had ceased operation against the South. The Southerners appeared to base their recent protest on a letter received from General Yu Yu-jen, the Southern commander, but as a matter of fact the Northern troops had ceased to fight Yu's troops.

The North recognized General Yu as the Southern leader, with headquarters at Sanyuen, but there has been some trafficking between the South and the tufel which may have led to a misunderstanding. The last letter received by the South from General Yu was dated February 13, while the armistice was dated February 17. This only four days had elapsed and in view of the very difficult communications in Shensi it is quite possible that some of the Northern leaders had not received the armistice on February 17.

Reuter's Agency learns semi-officially that the Government has even gone so far as to order the cessation of hostilities against the tufel, pending the report of Mr. Chang Jui-chi, and the Government has received a formal report from Tsuchen Chen Shu-fang saying that operations had ceased both against the South and the tufel. Consequently the Government's representative at Shanghai has asked Mr. Tang Shao-yi to resume the conference at once. Furthermore General Yu Yu-jen and Tsuchen Chen Shu-fang have come to a complete misunderstanding. It is rather strange that Mr. Tang Shao-yi should have sent an ultimatum to the Government with a time limit of 48 hours. To this the Government replied that it was the right of one country to send to another an ultimatum with a time limit, but the Government would give a proper reply without recognizing the time limit. Without awaiting

that reply Mr. Tang communicated with the Diplomatic Corps at Peking and brought about the deadlock. The Government has done its utmost to solve this question, but the Southern delegates have not yet replied to the Government's request to resume the conference. The Government wishes it to be understood that it desires the resumption of the conference at the earliest possible moment. This is also the desire of China's foreign friends and the Chinese people.

Reuter's Agency also learns that the Shanghai conference has always dragged foreign questions in, but the conference did not know that the Government had submitted the Twenty-one Demands and the Tainanfu and Shantung railway agreements to them to the Peace Conference in Europe. The Government has since telegraphed to the Chinese delegation the text of the Sino-Japanese Military Convention of May 16, 1915; the War Participation Loan Agreement of September 28, 1918, and the Arms Supply Loan Agreement of July 31, 1918, and upon receipt of these telegrams the Chinese delegates will submit them to the conference in Paris. The Government has also sent copies of all these agreements to Mr. Chu Chi-chien for the information of the conference at Shanghai. Furthermore, according to a very reliable source of information the Government intends shortly to publish all secret documents between China and all Powers.

Many rumors have been quoted, but all these are connected with the European war. The Sino-Japanese Military Convention provides that upon the signing of peace in Europe it will become null and void. With regard to the War Participation Loan, the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Finance are to be dealt with under the general disarmament plan when peace is signed. The Arms Supply Loan Agreement will depend upon the conference in Europe, and as the War Participation Loan is a direct consequence of the War Participation forces it will be dealt with as those forces are. Contrary to numerous reports China has not touched the balance of Yen 17,000,000 which still lies in the Japanese banks. The loan and agreements will be published in the official Gazette immediately after their disclosure in Europe.

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The bank was attractively decorated with flags and the walls were covered with red and gold scrolls from Chinese well-wishers. Refreshments were served to visitors and they were shown over the premises by members of the staff. The new offices are conveniently located on the ground floor of the McBain building, No. 1 the Bund. They have been artistically finished and are arranged to give the greatest convenience and quick service to patrons. The decorations and furnishings were supplied by Messrs. Weeks and Co.

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RED GUARDS CAPTURE SHENKURSK AND ALSO STORE OF PROVISIONS

Begin In North Russia Offensive
Planned To Drive Invading Forces Into Sea

AMERICANS NEARLY CAUGHT

Four Battalions Escape Through Swamps As Enemy Surrounds The Town

Archangel, Sunday, January 26. (Associated Press).—The Bolsheviks, who have apparently begun an earnest attempt to carry out their threat to drive the Allies into the White Sea by March, are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the Province of Archangel.

Last night the enemy entered Shengkursk, while the red column of Americans, Russians, and British, which had evacuated Shengkursk, marched in a roundabout detour over the deep snow on the road, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy who waited on the main high road to trap the column in its retreat. Shengkursk, composed largely of brick or wooden houses with a large convent, was extremely vulnerable to artillery fire.

In good spirits, despite long marches in the cold and ten days of hard fighting the Americans and the other troops of the Allied force were today at Shengowari, approximately thirty miles north of Shengkursk on the Vaga River. The enemy apparently is sending patrols to follow the retreating troops, but up to this morning no new attacks had been made on this sector.

Too Repulsed At Taresevo

Saturday the Bolsheviks attacked the Allied positions at Taresevo, a village some forty miles east of Shengkursk in the sector between the Vaga River and the Volodga Railroad. They were repulsed with heavy losses. The Americans, British, and Russian troops fighting with such valor that the enemy column which attacked on the left of Taresevo along the Kotchmas Road retired in considerable disorder, leaving twenty men dead in the snow, mown down by the Allied machine-gun fire. On the right of the village an enemy column was spotted by the American artillery and retreated under a hail of shells.

On the Divina River no infantry attacks have yet developed, although the enemy artillery continues a heavy bombardment at Tulga. On the Volodga Railroad the enemy's armored train continues to shell the Allied positions, and recently his patrols, moving over frozen trails in the swamps which were impassable in the summer, have attempted bombing raids against American outposts.

Allied headquarters here in announcing today that the evacuation of Shengkursk on Saturday was to avoid the possibility of a long siege revealed that it was only by a ruse that an American battalion and other Allied forces succeeded in escaping from being surrounded.

The Bolsheviks, who had already closed in on the town from the south, east, and west, had appeared in considerable numbers on the highway north of the town and had cut all

telegraph wires. To escape them the American troops, approximately four battalions under command of Lieut. Col. Corby, slipped out of the town along a seldom used trail through the swamps, bringing with them virtually all their equipment.

The Bolsheviks, however, captured a large store of provisions which the garrison was unable to burn for fear of revealing the intention to withdraw. All the American guns were either destroyed or rendered useless. A number of wounded in the American hospital were removed in sleds.

A large number of peasants and Russian partisan troops moved out with the American forces. In the fighting near Shengkursk Russian troops fought side by side with the Americans, British, and French with great bravery. Allied airplanes, despite the severe cold, flew low over the roads wherever the slow moving Bolshevik sled transports were seen and dropped bombs on them. The aviators also attacked the Bolsheviks with machine-gun fire.

The Bolshevik offensive began with small raids and a bombardment of Ust Padenga, which was the most southerly position held by the Allies on this front. The first attacks were repulsed, but the Americans and Russians garrisoning the town were subjected to rain of approximately 1,000 shells daily for a week.

On January 9, 1,000 Bolshevik infantry attacked Kibagorski on the Tarnia River, thirty miles west of Shengkursk in the direction of the Volodga Railroad. The Russian Cossacks and Allied infantry there withdrew about ten miles to Shishevo, occupied on January 20. The Cossacks counter-attacked the next day with the object of retaking Shishevo, but were forced to withdraw in the face of superior numbers.

In the direction of the Divina River, a small outpost thirty miles east of Shengkursk, was attacked on Jan. 21 by 200 Bolsheviks, and driven back fifteen miles. With the flanks on the east and west threatened, the Allied positions at Ust Padenga, which were rapidly becoming untenable owing to the Bolshevik bombardment, became exposed to attacks on both flanks and the Americans and Russians were ordered to withdraw to Sholoshka, fifteen miles south of Shengkursk. This withdrawal was carried out without loss except for several small guns which were abandoned in the snow. The temperature in the last few days has been as low as 20 and 25 degrees below zero.

Want Allied Reinforcements
The Government officials, particularly in the military branch, are more worried over the present problem of the fate of the American and other forces in the Shengkursk sector than they are interested in the Marmora conference proposals.

Regardless of the possibility of an armistice, the military leaders here consider it absolutely necessary that more troops be sent at once to North Russia, if for no other reason than to protect the Allied forces already there from the constantly growing number of Bolsheviks who have three or four guns to the Allies' one and have yet a great supply inland to draw upon while the Allies are only meagerly equipped with artillery.

Germans' Sailing Not Till Thursday
(Continued from Page 1)

visited 40 and he designated nine out of every ten as physically fit for the journey to Rotterdam.

The two hours' delay occasioned Sunday morning through failure of

Chinese officials to follow directions caused a delay in the working of the clerical force on duty night and day at the Central Police Station under Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson. Each passenger gives up a portion of his ticket when going aboard the steamers. This is returned to the Police Station and compared with the records at the Central Registry. In this way check is kept on the departing enemy subjects.

It is a mistaken idea that all Shanghai Germans and Austrians are to board the steamers today. There will be but few local deportees to go as many will be allowed to stay here for three more weeks, until the Antiochus goes.

One German who goes aboard this morning arrived in Shanghai just in time for the trip home. He came on the Kobe Maru Friday and heard of the repatriation plans. The nearest police station was his next stop. "Give me a ticket on the Novara, a good berth, if you please," he said in German. The only reason the sergeant retained consciousness was his inability to understand everything except the "bitte." So he called in one of the Germans standing in the long line waiting to present a case to the Registry.

The officer finally learned that the man, one Hurwitz, until a few weeks ago a civil prisoner at Jekutsk, had escaped, reached Dalny via Vladivostok and boarded the Kobe Maru with neither ticket nor passport. He paid his passage and arrived in Shanghai Friday. He even expressed surprise at the necessity of a permit to reside in the Settlement. He was given a berth on the Atreus.

Three orphans, who were sent from the Nantao Embarkation Depot to the Nantao, were taken to the Depot yesterday afternoon and will there await action by the Chinese Government. One family arriving by train from Nantao yesterday morning attracted attention because of the faith manifested by Mr. Hohenzollern, externally manifested by S.M.S. This ribbon adorning the hats of three children. Another boy wore the hatband of S.M.S. Wilhelm II.

Embarkation Continues Smoothly
Embarkation started Sunday morning, continuing yesterday with fewer hitches than on the first day. Officials hope to complete the work tomorrow in order that the steamers may sail at the latest Thursday.

Delay was occasioned Sunday morning when enemy subjects from Embarkation Depot Number One were sent to the Nantao. Bund instead of to the West Gate where tram cars were waiting. The first car left Pont St. Catherine two and a half hours behind schedule because of the mistake of the Chinese officials. The cars came slowly and many were sent in from Nantao in automobiles, with Chinese soldiers on guard.

One German walked all the way from the Embarkation Depot preceded by a coolie pushing a wheelbarrow load of personal effects. He was a little at a loss as to the location of the wharf and was crossing Hongkew Bridge when stopped by Inspector Young. The inspector wanted to know where he was going and he retorted, "To the ship." He had walked unescorted from Nantao.

Yesterday the machinery moved more actively, examination of

baggage in the big Customs shed was more efficient and the loading was much faster than on Sunday.

Forty men of the American Company and a detachment from the Chinese Company, S.V.C., were on duty yesterday with "A" Company, British, and the Maritime Company out Sunday.

One company acts as guard aboard the tenders conveying passengers to the two steamers lying in the stream.

Today the Customs Company and a detail from Shanghai Scottish will be at the Wharf while strong forces of Special Constables maintained Sunday and yesterday will be continued. The Boy Scouts are aiding the defense forces and extra details of regular police are on hand in case of trouble.

The Novara has been loaded and there are about 250 more to board the Novra which is now at the dock. The Atreus, which is lying in the stream, has about 500 already on board.

Customs Company Shoot

The Customs Company, S.V.C., held their March cup competition at the Rifle Range on Sunday. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards—200 Bisley and Musketry Course practices Nos. 4, 5 and 6. In spite of bad light, very strong cross wind and the rapid fire conditions at two ranges, Pte. Skuse succeeded in making the rather good score of 59 out of a possible 60, getting the "A" class spoon and a second leg on the cup. His future handicap will be 7. Pte. Wombwell won the "B" spoon, 1st leg—future handicap 4. There was no competition in "C" class. The following are the scores of the first four competitors in "A" and "B" class:

"A" Class:									
Pte. Skuse	59	15	9	16	(-4)	55			
Q. M. S. Bartolini	13	12	14	12	(-7)	44			
Col. Sgt. Bull									
death	15	9	16	10	(-9)	41			
Pte. W. Roberts	11	9	12	9	(-4)	37			
"B" Class:									
Pte. Wombwell	14	15	5	9	—	47			
Pte. Harper	14	15	15	2	—	46			
2nd Lt. Mills	11	13	10	9	—	43			
Sergt. Heron	15	15	9	9	(-7)	41			

Gave Her Baby Relief At Once.

Mothers everywhere are finding Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, immensely valuable for their little ones. Here is what one American mother says:—

"My baby was much troubled with wind colic," writes Mrs. B. Williams, of Perth Amboy, N.Y., "and nothing seemed to do any good until I tried Baby's Own Tablets. They gave relief at once and I would not be without them. I have taken great pleasure in recommending the Tablets to my friends."

Baby's Own Tablets are mother's ever-ready help and baby's friend. They contain no opiates or narcotics, and are guaranteed an absolutely harmless remedy for infantile indigestion, simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhoea. They destroy worms, allay the pains of teething, promote health-giving sleep and regular development.

Of chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seehuen Road, Shanghai.

THE Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:

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One Dollar 50 cents


No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

THIS TRADE MARK

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Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.

How to protect your skin from the harmful effects of this climate

Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather. Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal pliancy to the skin.

It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in the preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.



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The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

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WEATHER

Foggy cloudy weather. Moderate
northerly breeze.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 11, 1919

The Passing Of Turkey

THE death knell of Turkey in
Europe has been sounded.
The latest cable from the Peace
Conference sets the seal of doom on a
political anachronism.

The general plan adopted with re-
gard to the disposal of Turkey by the
Territorial Commission on Greek
Affairs follows the lines which we
have more than once outlined, name-
ly, the total elimination of the
Turkish Empire from Europe, the
internationalisation of Constantinople
and the Straits, the creation of a
Turkish State in the center of Asia
Minor and the liberation of all
nationalities from the Porte. Thus
Turkey at last goes where she pro-
perly belongs. Her proper place is
Asia Minor, and in Asia Minor she
will henceforth be confined.

It is doubtful, however, even assum-
ing that Germany had forborne to
draw Turkey into the baneful circle of
her ambitions, whether Turkey could
have escaped her present fate. Steady
decay had eaten too deep into her
vitals. Turkey has been the center
of the cyclonic disturbance which
periodically set Europe by the ears
and has been responsible for Balkan
strife and other memorable struggles.
Peace in Europe was an impossibility
so long as Turkey remained in that
continent.

Many a Turk today, as he reflects
on the misdeeds of his governments,
will heave a sigh as he takes his
mind back to other days when
Turkey was to be reckoned with as
a power in the chancelleries of
Europe. We have but to quote a
chapter from history to reveal the
rapidity of Turkey's decay. In the
closing years of the 17th century,
the overweening ambition of Kara
Mustafa, who desired to immortalise
his tenure of office by some great
exploit and who cherished dreams of
founding for himself a Western
Moslem Empire, led in part to a
renewal of the war between Turkey
and Austria. In that arrogant hour
of Turkish strength and pride, a vast
Turkish army stood before the walls
of Vienna, from which the emperor
and his court had fled, and but for
a brilliant feat of arms by John
Sobieski, King of Poland, who drove
away the besiegers in hopeless con-
fusion and saved the cause of
Christianity, all would have been
lost.

Today the words that naturally
come to the lips of those who survey
the ruins of the wrecked Ottoman
Empire are: "Oh, the glory that was
Greece!" But for Greece, the settle-
ment at the council table of the
Peace Conference is of a different
character. She becomes full owner
of the international mandatory with
regard to the dissolved Ottoman
Empire. The world hopes that the
revival in a new form of Hellenism
will contribute its corresponding
quota of culture and progress to
humanity.

An American Commercial Mission To China

(From The Bulletin of The American
Asiatic Association)

At a luncheon given at India House
on December 18, 1918, in honor of the
members of the Japanese Commercial
Commission by the Executive Com-
mittee of the American Asiatic As-
sociation, and a number of prominent
business men engaged in commerce
with the countries of Eastern Asia,
the following were present, Judge E.
H. Gary presiding:

Hon. E. H. Gary, Chairman, United
States Steel Corporation.

J. A. Farrell, President, United States
Steel Corporation.

E. P. Thomas, President, United States
Steel Products Co.

Geo. C. Scott, United States Steel
Products Co.

Douglas L. Dunbar, Assistant to
President, The Japan Society.

L. L. Clarke, President, The American
Exchange National Bank.

Lewis Nixon, Shipbuilder.

A. W. Burchard, Vice-President, Gen-
eral Electric Co.

Lewis G. Kaufman, President, Chat-
ham and Phoenix National Bank.

Julius Kruttschnitt, President, South-
ern Pacific Co.

Dr. Iyemasa, East and West News
Bureau.

Commander M. Sugl, Imperial Japan-
ese Navy.

Ogden Reid, Editor, New York
Tribune.

K. Seko, Manager, Mitsui and Co. Ltd.

Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Takamine
Laboratory.

Kimura Fukuoka, Kohara Mining
Co.

U. Hashimoto, Manager, Asano and
Co.

Consul Gen. C. Yada.

John Ford, Secretary, American
Asiatic Association.

L. Osgood Carleton, Carleton and
Moffat.

Albert Cordes, E. D. Cordes and Co.

H. T. S. Green, President, Inter-
national Banking Corporation.

Mr. R. Morse, President, American
Trading Co.

John W. T. Nichols, Minot, Hooper
and Co.

Maurice A. Oudin, General Electric Co.

Silas D. Webb, China and Japan
Trading Co.

M. Coster, General Manager, West-
house Electric Co.

Joseph Road Patterson, General
Manager in U.S. of Arnold Bros.
and Co. Ltd.

Addresses were made by the Chair-
man and by Mr. R. Yamashina, Vice-
President of the Tokio Chamber of
Commerce, interpreted by Mr. S.
Sheba, First Honorary Secretary,
Tokio Chamber of Commerce, after
which the following resolutions were
unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordi-
ally endorses the proposal now
under consideration by the Executive
Committee of the American Asiatic
Association to induce the sending to
the Orient of a representative body of
men qualified to speak on behalf of
American industry, trade and finance,
to investigate conditions affecting the
material development of the Chinese
Republic, to consult with native and
other subjects of interest to the trade
of the world, and to find the most
effective means of co-operating with
these organizations and with the
Chinese people, by way of assisting
China to secure and maintain the
success and prosperity to which her
immense natural resources and the
aptitude of her people fully entitle
her; also,

Resolved, That in undertaking this
task steps be taken to obtain the
active co-operation of the leading re-
presentatives of Chinese and Japanese
commerce and industry, and to enlist
the sympathy and support of the busi-
ness men of other nations who are
pledged to defend the integrity of
China and to maintain an equality of
commercial opportunity in all the
markets of the world.

Correspondence

"Dutch Consul Satisfied"

H.B.M. Consulate-General
Shanghai, 9 March, 1919.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—On page 7 of your issue of the
8th of March occurs a paragraph
under the caption: "Dutch Consul
satisfied" which may convey a false
impression. The facts are as follows:

On February 20th a petition ac-
cusing the British of deliberately sup-
plying unsuitable ships and signed by
very many enemy women was taken
by two of them to the United States
Consul-General and forwarded to his
Legation at Peking.

On February 27th an alleged survey
report by Plischke, surveyor to the
Hamburg-Amerika Line, was taken by
Mr. de Reus to the United States
Consul-General and also forwarded to
Peking.

This survey report appeared practi-
cally in toto in the Shanghai Gazette
of March 1 in the form of a letter
signed "Neutral."

On the 5th March Mr. de Reus wrote
to General Lu forwarding this same
report "received a few days ago from a
neutral" and asking for a thorough
inspection by an "independent expert"
and also to be accompanied on
his visit by two Germans from the
embarkation camp.

On the 6th of March General Lu
wrote me asking if he might, taking
the Netherlands Consul-General with
him, visit the three ships in order
that Mr. de Reus might see for him-
self the satisfactory arrangements on
board and allay the panic regarding
them which he alleged to exist among
enemy residents.

Permission was given but expressly
confined to the two officials. This
limitation was maintained to Mr. S. K.
Chen next morning. General Lu gave
up the idea of going in person but
sent a secretary to take Mr. de Reus.
The two gentlemen got leave from the
Captain of H.M.S. Suffolk and visited
the three ships late in the afternoon
of the 7 March.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. H. PRASEN.

*This reference is to an article which
appeared in the North China Daily
News and not in THE CHINA PRESS—
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

The New Engineering And Ship- building Works, Ltd.

Sir,—There is general dissatisfac-
tion amongst shareholders at the pro-
posed allocation of profits for the year
ended December 31, 1918, and with
good reason.

A shareholder who bought 100
shares in February, 1918, at say Tia.
12.25 per share, paid Tia. 1,225 on
which he received in March, 1918, a
dividend of Tia. 1 per share, equals
Tia. 100, and a bonus of Tia. 1 per
share, or in lieu thereof new shares
at the rate of 1 new for 5 old, making
20 new shares which he sold after
the meeting at Tia. 14.75 per share,
realising Tia. 295, so that he still re-
tained his original 100 shares costing
Tia. 1,225 on which he had received a
total in cash for dividend and bonus
of Tia. 305, representing a return to
him of 24.31 percent on his investment.
What is he to receive this year?
A paltry Tia. 1.50 per share, or Tia.
150 representing 9.24 percent on his
investment.

And yet the profits available for
distribution are this year Tia.

581,026.06 (117 percent on the capital
of Tia. 496,675) as against Tia.
441,848.70 (105½ percent on the
capital of Tia. 418,490) last year.

Now, if it was right to distribute
amongst shareholders last year 37.93
percent of the available profits, why is
it right this year to distribute only
5.64 percent?

This is a point that will require a
very good and very satisfactory ex-
planation, if it is to convince share-
holders that they are receiving a fair
proportion of the profits in the shape
of dividend and bonus.

There is such a thing as being too
conservative in putting aside profits
in the shape of reserves for the benefit
of future shareholders, and it is open
to question whether the directors, in
this instance, are not erring too much
on the safe side. It is to be hoped
that if a general expression to this
effect is received from a sufficiently
large body of shareholders, the direc-
tors may be induced to change their
views.

The following figures are of in-
terest:

	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.
Issued Capital	418,490.00	496,675.00
Reserve Funds	500,000.00	521,066.62
Dividend Equal- isation Fund	100,000.00	125,000.00
Materials Equal- isation Fund	60,000.00	100,000.00
Total	560,000.00	746,666.62

and to the latter figure it is
proposed to add now
making Total Reserves of 353,333.33

Tia. 1,100,000.00
or much more than twice the issued
Capital.

(Note. There is a point that requires
elucidation, viz., on December 31,
1917, the reserve fund was Tia. 500,000,
and it was agreed at the meeting on
March 12, 1918, to add Tia. 50,000 to
it, making a total of Tia. 550,000, but
in the balance sheet on December 31,
1918, the total is only Tia. 521,066.62.
What has become of the difference of
Tia. 28,933.38?)

The company is therefore in an ex-
tremely sound position, and it would
not seem amiss to suggest to the
directors that, in view of the increased
profits available this year for distribu-
tion, the bonus should be increased by
Tia. 1 per share, to be paid in cash, or
if—judging by the bank overdraft on
December 31, 1918, Tia. 410,215.71—this
is not considered advisable, then by
the issue to shareholders of part of
the unissued capital, say in the pro-
portion of 1 new for every 5 old shares,
at par. The issue of these new shares
would undoubtedly help to satisfy
shareholders, and tend to make the
general meeting on 21st instant pass
off harmoniously.

	Tia.
The Issued Capital on Dec. 31, 1918, was	496,675
and issuing new shares to bring the total up to fifth year would be	99,335
	596,010

which would still leave to be
issued on a future occasion,
when required, 153,000
to bring the total up to
authorised capital of Tia. 750,000

I am, etc.
ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.
Shanghai, March 10, 1919.

The World In Flux — By E. J. Dillon

(Continued)

And the peoples who will consider
themselves aggrieved are nowise
negligible. In Europe they may
include, besides the entire German
race, the Russians, the Bulgars, and
the Turks. Whether these names
will exhaust the list time alone can
tell. But even as it stands the
catalogue is formidable enough. The
Teutons, burning under a sense of
"wrong," will bide their time and
make ready for the opportunity
which may sooner or later present
itself for a new deal. Already they
are asking on what principle States
whose total population numbers but
a fraction of their own, should be
allowed to own vast colonies rich
in resources which they have de-
veloped, while a people numerous enough and
able and eager to develop them are
wholly destitute of overseas posses-
sions. For how long they could be
compelled to confine their resent-
ment to verbal complaints it would
be rash to speculate. In Napoleon's
day the Prussians were even worse
off than they now are. Berlin and
most of the strongholds of their
country were captured by the
enemy, who deprived Prussia of all
her territory west of the Elbe and of
most of her Polish provinces, and
not only was a heavy indemnity
exact, but the conquered State was
obliged by treaty to keep its army
down to 42,000 men. But in spite
of these and other precautions
which seemingly left them no loop-
hole of escape, the Prussians con-
tinued to set them at naught, to
infuse a new spirit into the nation,
and under the leadership of Harden-
berg, Stein, and others, to imbue it
with ideas that fed national motive
and with sentiments that prompted
national effort. And the result is
chronicled in history. Will things
take a very different course now
that the circumstances favor a new
birth of the German race so much
more efficaciously than they did in
the years 1807-9?

This question of racial psychology
will doubtless be summarily solved
by the statesmen who for years
based their policy on the comfort-
able assumption that the Berlin
Government would not venture to
plunge Europe into war, and that it
was mad enough to attempt such a
thing. The "level-headed German
people" would step in and frustrate
the iniquitous design. Despite Prof.
Delbrück's gloomy forecast, it seems
to me that what may really happen
is this: The entire German race
federated under a popular demo-
cratic and well-organized Govern-
ment will pull itself together and
work hard and successfully to repair
the consequences of past mistakes
and to achieve their aims. For as
yet far from being content, they are
conscious only of errors of method,
not of criminal aims. Wholehearted-
ness will therefore characterise their
efforts for the Fatherland, and in the
economic sphere they will strike out
new and fruitful departures which
may greatly cut down the cost of
production. The idea that the ego-
ism of the individual will numb
solidarity for the progress and
triumph of the race may well prove
a delusion. The one immutable
dogma in which almost every Ger-
man firmly believes, and to my
thinking will continue to believe, is
the inborn superiority of his race
over every other in those qualities
which make for that form of pro-
gress which it deems alone worth
striving for. They are admittedly a
healthy, virile people, endowed with
a rich and powerful vitality, with
too many of the uncouth roots of
primitive ages clinging to them
which recent and coming ordeals
will one day sever. Their root
failure is a false conscience which
mistakes evil for good. They re-
semble a clock of which the works
are excellent, but the hands point to
the wrong hour. Their race is rich
in memories, and, despite their
present disaster, their future seems
to most of them rosy with hope.
Characteristic of this faith and trust
and of the tenacity with which they
cling to their aspirations is a re-
solution passed by the professors
and doctors of the Berlin University
at a meeting held in the great hall
there on November 18. The Rector,
Professor Seeburg, being in the
chair, Professor Troeltsch proposed,
and the assembly acclaimed his
motion, that without waiting for
consultation with the other univer-
sities they should express their view
of their present plight in these
noteworthy words: "Nothing is lost
if only the spirit remains to us."

Their first step—for the practical
spirit of Prussia will guide them
still—will be to place themselves in
line with the democratic peoples of
the West, and in especial of the
United States. Wise in their gen-
eration, they are keenly aware of
the important fact that if they can
once more get into the good books
of the great Western Republic they
will no longer be isolated. And
America, who alone of the belliger-
ents entered the war for an abstrac-
tion, will not break the bruised reed
nor quench the smoldering flax. The
people of the United States are
idealists in politics, when they have
ceased to be European patriots. And
those among them who are not
idealists are pro-German, pro-Irish,
pro-Jew, all of them ready, nay,
eager, to welcome the Germans back
to the fold of civilization as soon as
they can do so without compromis-
ing their American patriotism. The
notion that the United States will

share the hatred or the apprehen-
sions of or uphold the political
schemes of European States when
these swerve from the ideal which
drew America into the war may
prove another of our many delusions.
Of this aspect of the matter the
Germans are well aware. "For the
present," writes the Cologne Gazette,
"Wilson's vote weighs heaviest, be-
cause he has the Entente pretty
much in his power. For us his
attitude is important, because he has
tied himself to principles which we
have accepted unconditionally, and
from which he cannot withdraw,
whereas our other enemies not only
have not bound themselves in this
fashion, but as time goes on are
ever more clearly placing themselves
in emphatic antagonism to the
Wilson points. Consequently it is
very much to our interest to get
things clear with Wilson while he
is still able to make his word
prevail against the other Allies.
This will not be the case for very
long, because he has to reckon at
home with a strong counter-cur-
rent."

While it is true enough that
events have created a golden oppor-
tunity for the closer co-operation of
the English-speaking peoples of the
earth in the work of developing the
entire human race from the sur-
vivals of primitive barbarism in the
direction of that "far-off" divine
event to which the whole creation
moves, it is equally true that it will
lead to nothing unless our states-
men seize and fructify it betimes.
That the entire Teuton people, in-
cluding the Austrian Germans, will
keep together, devote themselves to
the service of their race, and strive
to raise it to the place which they
believe it deserves in the community
of nations, is a foregone conclusion.
We shall be dangerously underestimating
our vanquished enemies if we fail to
realize that in spite of everything
that has happened to shake our
faith in their moral soundness the
bulk of the German people is still
capable of enthusiasm and self-
sacrifice for things greater and more
respectable than their individual
appetites and party aims.

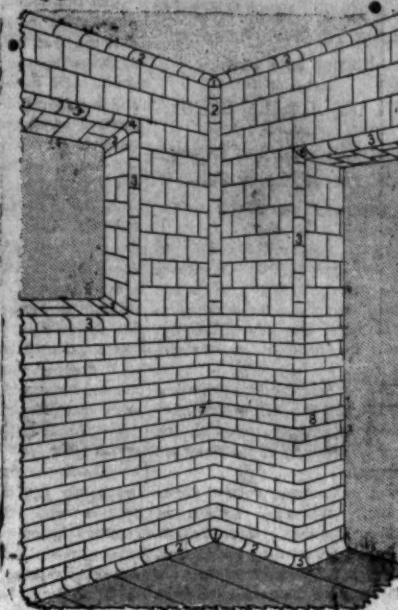
Of the principle of self-determina-
tion the Germans will also avail
themselves to the utmost. The in-
corporation of their Austrian com-
patriots in the federation will, as I
have said, be one of its first applica-
tions. The existence of the Austrian
Empire was conditioned by that of
imperialist Russia and imperialist
Germany. Now that these two
strongholds of autocracy have been
razed and democratic States are to
take their place, the Germans of
Austria are determined to sever
their connection with those non-
Teuton communities with which
they were united under the Haps-
burg crown, and to become one
of the Federal States of the new demo-
cratic German confederation. It is
worth noting that this desire has
quite recently been expressed by the
social democracy of Austria, as well
as by the other German parties
there. On November 3 last one of
the leaders of the Socialists, Otto
Bauer, gave expression to this view,
which was warmly acclaimed by his
comrades assembled in congress.
This reunion of the Germans of
Central Europe, which is inevitable,
will be fraught with consequences
of the highest moment, political and
economic, to the Allies. I am not
now advocating, or even indirectly
suggesting, any measures favorable
or unfavorable to this or to any
other scheme. My object is merely
to survey the situation on the eve of
the Peace Conference which will
have to deal with these and kindred
problems. Responsibility for its
decisions must be left to those who
are so eager to assume it. What one
foresees then is the establishment
of a great European State—by far
the greatest on the Continent—con-
sisting of a single race animated by
common ideals and harboring aspira-
tions calculated to satisfy all the
demands of the most exacting cham-
pions of democracy without sacrific-
ing those of the leaders of the Ger-
man people.

The first aim of this new State
will necessarily be to lay a broad
and solid basis for economic re-
construction. And so far as one
now judges it will be adequate to
the task unless indeed it should fall
under the leadership of incompetent
demagogues. The material condi-
tions for success are seemingly ample.
Besides the help which they are
likely to receive from sympathetic
neutral States the Teutons will have
a most powerful ally in the Jews of
Eastern Europe, who have been,
and are, the pioneers of German
culture. The manner in which the
Jews of Eastern Europe have been
treated in the past by the peoples in
whose midst they dwell constitutes
one of the foulest chapters of Chris-
tian civilisation. Persecution from
on high and pogroms and massacres
from below stand for the history of
this ill-starred people and explain
some of the searier sides of their
character. I have been an eye-
witness of these atrocious deeds for
years, and have exerted myself over
and over again, at the risk of being
expelled from Russia, to make
known their grievances to the world
and to shame the Russian Tsarist
authorities into ameliorating their
miserable lot. That they should
have loathed those authorities and
conspired against them is but
human. However one may explain
(Continued on Page 7)

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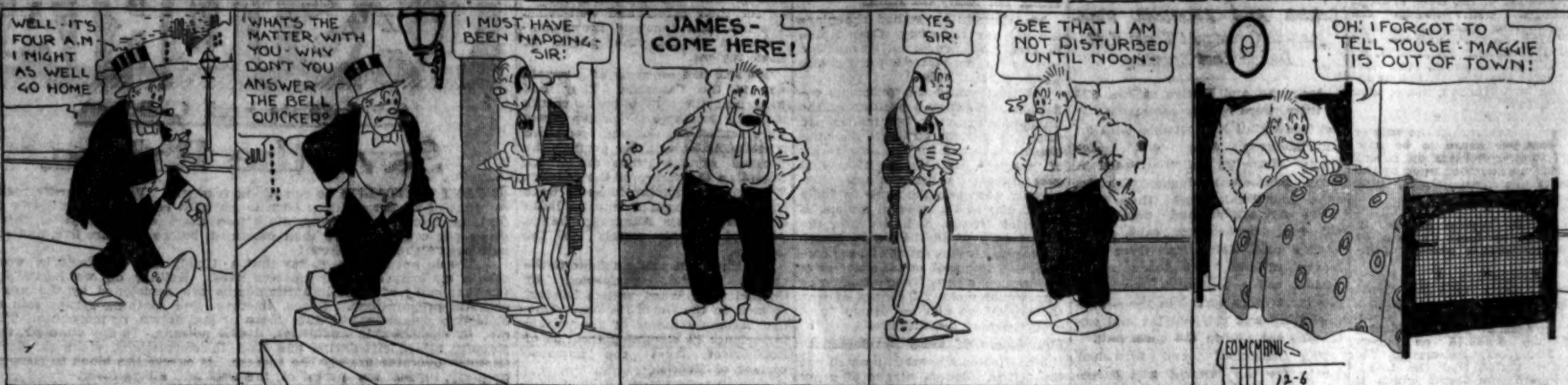
29, NANKING ROAD.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Homesteaders



Angus McPhail, who sold linens at Stacey's, Would find it gay time to return to the store And measure out towels and sheeting to housewives— He who in France, for a twelve-month and more, Has tugged at a stretcher—been cited for valor Because of his grit, on the Ambulance Corps!

The pharmacy lad who used to mix sundae, In natty white coat, as neat as a pin, Since then in the trenches has neighbored with "cooties," And studied machine-guns without and within.

Of course, now war's over, he must find a new job, But somehow—he doesn't know how to begin!

Percival Poore, lounge lizard and wastrel, Who lived but to one-step and follow Jazz bands, Has learned that a year in the navy breeds manhood, As well as strong muscles and tough, calloused hands.

It's life out of doors that will suit him hereafter; His viewpoint has altered—and, likewise, his plans!

To all of these men, and hundreds just like them, Whose vision has changed, who are ready to roam— "Come back to the land!" 'tis old Earth's invitation, "Clear out my waste forests, and play my rich loam! There are acres for all—join the land army forces! Come, stake out your ground claim, and build you a home!"

MARIE V. CARUTHERS.

Degeneration Of A Noble Race

(New York Times)

Defeat has brought to Germany what her cultural leaders used to tell her people would be the ultimate and deepest infamy, a process of Americanization. In Coblenz the other day German girls were discovered polishing the boots of American soldiers, and in many an honest Rhinish household there were groans of anguish at this degrading enslavement of German womanhood. For German officers, in the days before the war, to push women out of the way as they passed by, for the German paterfamilias to walk before the wife who carries the bundles—these things were right and proper, part of time honored German culture. But for German girls to polish the boots of the

invader—this was outrage inconceivable. However, it was soon discovered that a thrifty citizen of Coblenz had discovered the American liking for resplendent footwear, and had opened up his own shoe-shining parlor with girl help (perhaps because he could get them at a lower wage), so it was not American tyranny at all but German business. Another imitation of American custom must, of course, have been the high-handed measures adopted to abolish Liebknecht and Luxemburg. One of the German comic weeklies only last August got out what might have been called a special lynching number, in which practically all the space was devoted to this American pastime. A full-page illustration showed a scaffold erected in Wall Street with skyscrapers towering all about.

and harsh-faced persons in cowboy costume in the act of lynching a mild-mannered German, while silk-hatted plutocrats and ladies of fashion crowded in to applaud. It was notorious in Germany at that time that hundreds, if not thousands, of Germans had been so treated, and the prevalence of lynch law was deemed the worst of the innumerable abominable traits which German observers found in the American character. If, then, the Germans adopt lynching themselves it can only be in the pathetic effort to win our friendship and in the firm conviction that less strenuous measures than imitation are of no avail.

One of these weaker measures is chronicled in despatches from the zone of occupation—the issuance of souvenir watchfobs on which the Stars and Stripes encircle the Iron Cross. This pretty memento does not seem to be having much of a sale. No wonder the Germans are driven to extreme and distasteful methods in order to win our esteem. They have blown up our factories, sunk our ships, drowned our women and children, bombed our hospitals, tried to stir rebellion among our people, lied to our Government, reviled every trait of our character, tried to partition our territory, and finally distributed ornaments on which our most sacred emblem is united with theirs; and still we do not love them. If, after all this, they are driven to swallow their feelings and pretend that they like American customs, their motive for trying to win our favor must be an urgent one indeed.

the remaining European States is dubious. On the other hand, the only alternative to the League of Nations would seem to be a system of unstable equilibrium of which the corollary is the continuation of armaments and the constant danger of further warfare. But this, again, will not be brooked by the peoples of the world, who are resolved to end militarism and its works, even though they should have to wreck the political and social fabrics in the effort.

The abolition of conscription is no settlement because militarism can be inculcated in the family, the school, the gymnasium, and the university. Neither would a league of the present Allies bring the requisite solution, because it would be tantamount to a condominium of the world. Equally futile is the offer which our publicists have so generously made to the United States to take over their share of the "white man's burden," and rule the Near East from Constantinople. I sounded American statesmen on this subject in Washington a few weeks ago, and they all declined it with thanks. In a word, the Allies' trustees have to pilot their respective ships of state between more terrible dangers than the rocks of Scylla and the whirlpool of Charybdis.

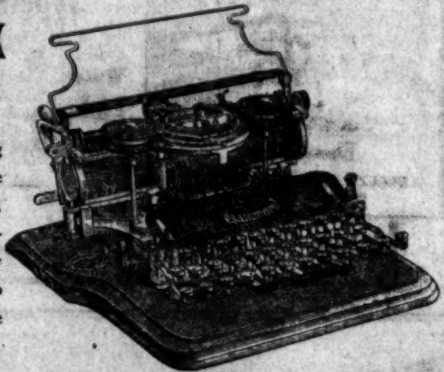
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The World In Flux

(Continued from Page 6)

their hatred of the Slavs and their predilection for German economics, one cannot well deny it. It is an element of the many-sided problem which the reorganizers of the world will have to face and deal with fearlessly.

The worth of the economic element in reconstruction is gauged aright by the Germans, who are determined to use it as a lever for the recovery of their lost political pre-eminence. Their arguments in favor of a mitigation of the sentence to be passed on them are ready, and if allowed by the international Arologia, their plans are ready also. In Switzerland they have been busy ever since the beginning of the war, and the ingenuity of their schemes deserves notice. Before the war was ended they are said to have purchased a certain newspaper for the sum of 2,500,000 francs. It is likewise alleged that about 62 percent of the total water-power of that country is already in German hands. And it should be remembered that there is water-power enough

in Switzerland to run all the industries of Europe and to light the streets of a large city over and above.

We learn from the Swiss papers and from other sources that the pioneers of Germany in that country—the men who did the spade-work in the process of peaceful penetration, but who quitted in the month of July, 1914, to don the army uniform and have been waging "the fresh and joyous war" in Belgium and France ever since, but are now humble civilians once more—are back in Switzerland, ingenious and "simple-minded" as in pre-war days. "There are not three of them. There are a hundred—nay, they are not a hundred, but a thousand! Shortly they will be a hundred thousand! All of them clever and tenacious, well versed in business, and thoroughly familiar with our country," writes a well-informed Swiss journal. "It is the invasion, therefore, that is beginning methodically. Preceding the civil and commercial army which has sent them in advance, these people are coming to establish their headquarters, to select their domiciles, to prepare their communications. . . . These citizens of a new Germany bear a strong likeness to the subjects of the Empire of yesterday. Their methods have remained the same. If they have undergone any change at all, it is a change for the worse."

The Journal goes on to say that the Germans have chosen Switzerland for their operations in order to avoid the isolation that threatens them when the necessary conclusion is reached. The misfortune is, it adds, that the German "has found accomplices among ourselves. . . . These people consciously or unwittingly are unworthy to be Swiss." The methods adopted are known: Swiss business firms for monetary considerations become German in everything but the name. In other neutral countries similar tactics are being pursued, so that, do what one may, the commercial and industrial isolation of Germany, if such a measure was contemplated, may not merely be frustrated, but be changed into its opposite.

And that is but one side of the position. There are others. The Germans hope that the distribution of the sources of raw stuffs and minerals, which is a much more important matter than the re- allotment of territory, will not be carried out in any spirit of exclusiveness, but in accordance with the principles laid down by President Wilson. This would give the necessary fulcrum, which would be strengthened by their economic preponderance in Russia.

One of the most momentous chapters in the history of the endeavor to reconstitute the society of nations will deal with the peoples and races who were once held together by Tsarism. And in the course of that unwritten chapter the Germans hope to find many more or less unforeseen opportunities which they are fully prepared to seize and utilize. I have no hesitation in saying that the Entente policy towards our western allies of the north-west has been a tissue of blunders, the bitter fruits of which they will one day have to garner in. The subject deserves and will receive detached treatment in due time. For the moment it may suffice to say that the Russian without whose heroic sacrifices it would have been impossible to carry on the war, hold that they are being treated, not as allies or as equals, but as unconditionally neutral, or open enemies. In the rejoicings over the victory the Entente peoples either forgot the northern Slav nation or remembered it only for its prostration and collapse, without reference to the circumstance that these were the effects of sacrifices greater far in comparison to its resources than those of any of the Allies. I consider these impressions, which I record without comment, as worthy of note because they are expressed by Russians of all shades of political



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U.S. RAILWAY EARNINGS DROPPED \$250,000,000

Estimated Total For Year Under Government Operation Is \$713,000,000

WAGE INCREASE BIG ITEM

Added \$636,000,000 To Operating Expenses—Heavy Decrease In Traffic

Washington, January 22.—Railroads in 1918 under Government control and unusual war conditions earned about \$713,000,000, or \$250,000,000 less than in 1917, \$770,000,000 less than in the record year of 1916, and about the same as in 1915.

This became apparent today on the basis of definite reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission of earnings of 195 principal railroads—those having annual operating revenues of more than \$1,000,000—for eleven months and unofficial calculation of December earnings, which Railroad Administration reports indicate will be considerably smaller than those of the preceding months. Although subject to slight revision, the figures afforded the first public view of the results of railway operations last year, so far as earnings are concerned.

Receipts from freight, passenger, express and other transportation during the year amounted to approximately \$4,873,000,000, or \$332,000,000 more than in the previous year. Operating expenses jumped to about \$3,971,000,000, or about \$1,119,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

Preliminary reports to the railroad administration indicate that freight traffic fell off in December, with the virtual stopping of great food shipments destined for Europe and the cessation of the hauling of other war material, while expenses could not be reduced materially. This condition sent the net earnings, or railway operating income, which has been declining steadily since the record month of last July, to probably \$25,000,000, or \$30,000,000, officials believe. This may be compared to income of \$59,204,000 in December of 1917, when blizzards and curtailment of traffic sent earnings to what was then considered a very low record.

The outstanding features of the railway earnings situation last year were that freight and passenger rates were increased to yield about \$900,000,000 annually, or \$450,000,000, in the six months during which they were effective, while wage advances added \$636,000,000 to operating expenses. These are the latest estimates of railroad administration accountants, but are not considered final. Wages particularly may prove to amount to more than is now believed.

The Railroad Administration accountants now report that in 1918 the \$1,710,000,000 payroll of the year previous was increased 37 percent and that consequently \$2,346,000,000 was paid out last year to the 2,000,000 railway employees. Many wage increases were effective for only the latter part of the year, and if these run through the present year, even without other additions which may come from actions on pending applications for more pay, they would make \$234,000,000 additional wages. The wage level at the end of 1918 was a little more than 45 percent higher than at the beginning of the year, when the Government assumed control.

Prospects for improvement of the earnings situation this year depend mainly on whether business during the readjustment period continues active, and gives a large volume of freight traffic. Indications point to a reduction of traffic, and consequently to reduced earnings, according to the Railroad Administration. Director General Hines has stated that no consideration was being given to any rate increase, but he believes no general reductions can be made this year.

These facts bear only an indirect relation to the Government's deficit, estimated at \$196,000,000. This represents the difference between the net income received by the railroads and the aggregate, calculated at a little less than \$900,000,000, which the Government guarantees the roads for the year.

Neither does this take into consideration the expenditures of about \$588,000,000 last year for capital purposes to make permanent improvements, and buy cars and locomotives.

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We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

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News Briefs

The treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks the following further donations in memory of Mrs. Roy P. Roberts: Dr. and Mrs. McCracken, \$5; Mrs. W. H. Lunt, \$5; Mrs. Boynton, \$5; Mr. George Fitch, \$5; Mrs. M. Benjamin, \$5; Dr. and Mrs. Hudson, \$5; Mrs. Van Evera, \$10.

An interim dividend at the rate of 45 cent per share to be paid March 27 to shareholders on record on that date was decided upon by the directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., at a meeting held yesterday.

Major A. C. Bryson arrived in Shanghai Sunday from Tientsin by the China Merchants' steamer Hainan.

In the British Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Skinner Turner the case was called of Wong Zung-ching against David Goldman, claiming \$3,657.75 as money loaned. Mr. J. G. Priestwood, for the plaintiff, asked that the action had been settled on terms which it was proposed to embody as an order of the court. The court announced that an order would be made when the terms of the settlement were filed.

An appeal from a sentence of three months' hard labor imposed on the charge of attempting to smuggle two and a half pounds of opium by the Chinese subject Lee Kim-ling before the Full British Supreme Court, consisting of Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Mr. Skinner Turner, yesterday. The appellant was represented by Mr. Lee Kim-ling before the Full British Supreme Court, consisting of Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Mr. Skinner Turner, yesterday. The appellant was represented by Mr. Lee Kim-ling before the Full British Supreme Court, consisting of Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Mr. Skinner Turner, yesterday.

During the absence in Canada of Mr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, the Canadian Government office will remain open for the distribution of trade catalogues, school prospectuses and customs forms and tariffs.

Thirty-nine sacks of mail arrived for the American Post Office by the Mexico Maru yesterday.

Mr. F. Alan Robinson, Acting Registrar of the British Supreme Court, and Mr. K. J. McEuen, Captain Superintendent of Police, are sufferers from influenza.

In the British Police Court yesterday there was a hearing in a case in which Mr. Macdonald, chief engineer of the P. and O. steamer Dilwara, is alleged to have been found attempting to smuggle a quantity of opium into Shanghai. The case came before Mr. Skinner Turner, acting in the absence of Mr. F. Alan Robinson, and Mr. R. F. C. Master, appearing on behalf of the Customs, asked for a remand in view of the case pending before the Appeal Court in which the application of British law in such instances is being considered. Mr. R. N. Macdonald appeared in behalf of the P. and O.

M. H. J. Moysey is to read a paper on "Ball-Bearings" before the Engineering Society of China today.

Big New Flour Mill Opened In Kaifeng

China Press Correspondence
Kaifeng, Honan, March 10.—The wheels of industry are beginning to hum in the interior. Kaifeng is justly proud of her new Tien Feng Flour Mill—a two hundred thousand corporation. The machinery alone cost fifty thousand dollars and is of the latest American pattern. Your correspondent has just been shown through this great mill by Mr. C. J. Klink, representing Forbes and Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, who has put the finishing touches on the machinery and turned it over to the Chinese owners and operators. The capacity of the mill is sixty thousand pounds of flour a day. It runs day and night and has three shifts of hands. It is interesting to see car loads of this fine flour going away from here to other cities in the interior.

NOTICE

Owing to the termination of the lease of our premises and the continuance of our

Jewellery Department

only, we are offering unprecedented bargains in our entire

Fancy Goods Department

which will be sold at actual cost prices. This stock consists of Silver Ware, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

SENNET FRÈRES

32a Nanking Road

Sailors Entertained By Shanghai Ladies

British And American Blue-jackets Guests At Town Hall Dance Last Evening

American and British sailors, 350 of them, were royally entertained at the Town Hall last evening with an entertainment, dance and buffet lunch. Shanghai ladies attended in large numbers to dance with the gobs and jacksies and those who could not attend—and many who did—sent or brought cake, sandwiches and delicacies. Over 100 loaves of cake, 100 dozen sandwiches, coffee, tea, buns, doughnuts and cakes were served in the south-west room and the dancing and entertainment was in the main hall.

The Municipal Band furnished music for the dancing and Misses Aileen and Doris Woods sang several snappy songs that caught on with the blue-jackets. The Woods Sisters gladly responded to the request of the ladies in charge and contributed their services. They were given great hands by the sailors, responding to many encores and singing several numbers by request.

Lady Fraser, wife of the British Consul-General, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president, and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, first vice-president of the American Women's Club, were in charge of the arrangements, assisted by British and American ladies.

Local merchants assisted with donations of cigars and cigarettes and one anonymous contributor placed \$100 at the disposal of Lady Fraser. The Aquarius Company donated the soda water used and the British-American Tobacco Company gave several thousand cigarettes. The Navy Y.M.C.A. purchased the coffee, tea and sandwiches.

Messrs G. A. Fitch and Rumsey of the Y.M.C.A. were in charge of the entertainment program. Mr. Fitch directing the Grand March and Paul Jones and later addressing the uniformed men on behalf of the ladies of the Settlement. He called for three cheers for the ladies and the sailors came back with them as well as three cheers for Mr. Fitch. Dancing continued until after seven o'clock.

Churchill Talks On Army Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

I should receive increased pay until their discharge. A genuine effort would be made to give a larger proportion of leave to the Armies of Occupation. Men who had not seen their homes for years would get leave or would be brought home for good.

Referring to the rapid formation of a volunteer army for duties at home and overseas, Mr. Churchill said that the rate of enlistment of a thousand men a day had been well maintained and there were already 45,000 trained men besides 5,000 new young recruits. The task of building up this force was very considerable because the units for reconstitution include 514 artillery units, 133 Royal engineer units and 153 infantry battalions. The men would proceed as they were formed into units to the relief of the garrisons overseas.

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Relief For Army On Rhine

Mr. Churchill sketched the plans for relieving the army of the Rhine in case "The Armies of Occupation had to be maintained during the whole part of 1920."

He then raised the problems regarding the size and position of the permanent army to be maintained after the war, its strategic distribution as governed by the new forms of warfare, and the political and geographical considerations, especially what part the army in India would play in the general system of Imperial defense, and also how the relationship would be strengthened between the navy, army and air service. He pointed out the necessity to develop a new type of officers who would make all classes of war their province and be drawn from every part of the Empire.

Four Stages Of Army Development

Mr. Winston Churchill pointed out that four distinct stages of army development were proceeding at the present time. In the first place the great armies raised during the war were being demobilized; secondly, armies of occupation totaling approximately 900,000 men were rapidly being formed by compulsory enlistment; thirdly, a regular army raised by voluntary enlistment for the immediate garrisoning of the Empire was being formed out of trained men who had re-enlisted for one to four years and was growing at the rate of a thousand men a day; fourthly, a permanent army for duty after the war was being built up out of the new young recruits who, when they reached the age of twenty, would be sent East to replace soldiers enlisted during the war. In addition formations raised by voluntary enlistment must be found to replace our fourteen territorial divisions.

Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that, in view of our responsibilities, the establishment of the British Regular Army never ought to fall as low as before the war but we did not know what the other Powers were going to do and the final decision of our army system must be deferred.

Referring to the Allied forces in Russia, the Secretary for War said that an Allied army of a certain size, about half of which was British, had occupied considerable regions

in North Russia, based on the ports of Murmansk and Archangel. These forces had been sent there as part of our operations against Germany and we must neglect nothing required for their safety and well-being. We had also incurred heavy commitments towards the people of these regions.

We also had an army of a certain size in the Caucasus. They had been sent there in order to ensure that the German and Turkish forces were turned out and they remained there to maintain order pending the decision of the Peace Conference regarding the future of the country. We are now holding in some force the railways from Batum to Baku and the British Admiralty has a fleet of armed vessels on the Caspian.

Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the gallant services performed by Colonel John Ward with a handful of men on the Omsk frontier. They had become a factor of appreciable importance in stemming the tide of Bolshevism from the immense regions of Siberia.

Speedy Peace Needed

The enforcement of the terms of peace called for speedy settlement. We were holding all means of coercion ready for immediate use, rigorously enforcing the blockade and maintaining strong armies able to advance at the shortest notice. Germany was at present on the verge of starvation but when she accepted our terms the revictualing of the country and the supply of the necessary raw material could be energetically pursued.

Any delay in settling with Germany might cause another great area to sink into anarchy. It would not be possible to withdraw our armies of occupation immediately Germany agreed to our terms as we have got to make sure that she would carry them out. These armies moreover would compel Germany to act rightly towards the new States on her Eastern border, whose continued prosperity was such an important factor of the whole European problem. Mr. Churchill therefore urged the maintaining of a strong army in the Rhineland until the future had cleared.

He concluded by emphasizing the need for not being carried away by success into demanding more than was right or prudent. The finest combination in the world was power and mercy; the worst was weakness and spite.

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built by special power presses exercising a pressure up to 1,000 tons and moulding solid steel into the bicycle frame and joints. Strength and grace unrivalled.

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TO
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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GORDON BLATTNER, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. E. ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARDMAN, M. D.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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Business and Official
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(Second Section)
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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919

**The Tientsin-Pukow
Railway Administration**

Notification No. 286.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/24)

THE public is respectfully notified that owing to insufficient accommodation for numerous passengers on our through mail trains, a daily Limited Express Train in addition to the through mail trains will be put into service each way on this line on and from 15th March, 1919, effecting connections with Peking-Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Line trains. From same date the times for the existing through mail trains will be altered as stated below.

The Limited Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining and 3rd class cars.

The Down Limited Express Train will leave Tientsin-East (Settlement Station) at 11.30 a.m. arriving Pukow (Nanking) at 1.00 p.m. the following day, connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 14.

The Up Limited Express Train will leave Pukow at 3.30 p.m. arriving Tientsin-Central at 4.31 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Passengers travelling on Limited Express Trains will be required to hold, besides passenger tickets, Express Extra Tickets, the fares of which are as follows:

For a distance from 1-300 miles:
1st class at \$2.00
2nd class at \$1.20
3rd class at \$0.60

For a distance from 301-450 miles:
1st class at \$4.00
2nd class at \$2.50
3rd class at \$1.25

The booking of passenger tickets for the Limited Express Trains are defined only to the following stations: namely, Tientsin-East, Tientsin-Central, Tientsin-West, Tsangchow, Tschow, Tsinanfu, Tsinanfu, Yenchowfu, Lincheng, Haichowfu, Pengpu, Chuchow, Pukow and Siakwan. While at Chufou the Limited Express Trains will not stop unless there are passengers to come on or leave the trains.

Charges for Berth Tickets on the Limited Express Trains will be \$5.00 per ticket for the 1st and \$3.00 per ticket for the 2nd class.

For Berth and Express Extra Tickets silver dollars only will be accepted, while for passenger tickets Peking notes of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China may be accepted for the time being.

Each 1st class passenger will be allowed to book not more than two 3rd class tickets and each 2nd class passenger not more than one for their servants, who must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets.

Owing to limited 3rd class accommodation on the Limited Express Trains, besides those accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers, only through 3rd class passengers holding Express Extra Tickets are allowed to travel on the Limited Express Trains. Holders of Through Tickets and Return Tourist Tickets travelling by the Limited Express Trains will be required to pay for the Express Extra Tickets.

No free pass or reduced rate ticket are valid on the Limited Express Trains. Should any holder of such pass or tickets be discovered on the Limited Express Trains excess fare will be charged according to the Regulations.

Through Mail Trains are provided with 1st, 2nd, 3rd class and Buffet Cars, but without sleeping accommodation.

The Down Through Mail Train will leave Tientsin-East at 9.45 a.m. arriving Pukow at 6.55 p.m. the following day connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 18.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Pukow at 9.20 a.m. arriving Tientsin-East at 3.45 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Full time table will be advertised in due course.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 7th March, 1919.

"MATZOS"

A moderate quantity is just landed. Those desirous of securing their supply for the approaching Passover Holidays, will please send in their orders at once to avoid disappointment.

Prices moderate.

RABBI JOSEPH MEYER,
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Outfitter to local hotels.

Styles cut from latest foreign
fashion plates.

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Gentlemen's
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One price, according to
quality

90% OF ALL DISEASES

may be directly traced to some
derangement of the stomach or intestines.

The colon or large intestine often
becomes a perfect hot-bed for disease
germs, and should be occasionally
washed out with a

TYRRELL'S CASCADE SYRINGE

Full particulars of this health douche,
which is recommended for constipation,
dysentery, malarial fever, most
kinds of headaches, etc., may be
obtained from the Agents.

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

Chemists:

(Opposite the Garden Bridge)

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held
on the 10th March, 1919, it was
decided to declare an Interim Divi-
dend at the rate of Forty-five Tael
cents per share, to be paid on 27th
March, 1919, to Shareholders on
record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 20th
to 27th March, 1919, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
OFFICE**

During my temporary absence in
Canada this office will be open for
the receipt of enquiries, etc., as
usual. Information may be obtained
in respect to Customs forms and
tariffs, trade catalogues and school
prospectives, by applying to the
Clerk in Charge.

J. W. ROSS,

Canadian Trade Commissioner.
Shanghai, March 10, 1919.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180TH PRODUCTION

"The Gondoliers"

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

under the patronage of

Sir Everard and Lady Fraser

in aid of the

King's Fund

for

Disabled Soldiers

Thursday, March 13, 1919

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Business Manager.

TO KEEP THE PEACE

"When Rome and the Sunny South
took up the struggle against the cold
Paganism of the North, Greece and
Rome, blended in the Christian
Church, gradually refined the drink-
ing customs of Europe, and substituted
the loving-cup for the barbarous
boute that had previously coped with
the appetites of the sullen Northern-
ers. Instead of the feuds and animosities
that sprang from the former
habits, orderliness was brought into
the matter, and the customary gather-
ings were formed into definite con-
fraternities or guilds, whose members
or guild-brethren were pledged to
check intemperance, and to keep the
peace with one another."

**ELEPHANT HEAD THREE
STAR BRANDY**

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

SHANGHAI LUSITANO CLUB

Notice is hereby given that the
Fourth Annual Meeting will be
held today when the resolutions as
posted on the notice board will be
submitted for the Members' ap-
proval.

FRANCIS C. OZORIO,

Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, March 10th, 1919.

Am. M. Schr. "WERGELAND"

"Manifests for cargo now en
route here by above vessel are now
in hand."

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

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No. 7, Jinkee Road.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
2478 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

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Wholesale and Retail. (Established
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Hardware for workshop, house-
furnishing, office, kitchen and every
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a reliable old-established firm,
prompt despatch, satisfaction guar-
anteed.

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Our products are purified in
our own concentrating plant
with a guaranteed percentage
of 65 and above.

Capable of producing 100 to
150 tons per month.

YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY CO.

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LOST

The following Godown Bills of
the Shun Sing Cotton Yarn Manu-
factory (申新紗廠) have been
lost—Two Bills, Nos. 242 and
243, for two small packages each
of No. 14 Cotton Yarn "Man and
Bell" Brand, both dated 24th day
of 1st moon, for Yuen Cheong
(元昌). (One package on the No.
242 was delivered on 3rd day of
2nd moon). One Bill No. 266, for
five small packages of No. 14 Cotton
Yarn, "Man and Bell" Brand,
dated 27th day of 1st moon, for
Mou Cheong (慕昌). Three Bills
Nos. 88, 89 and 90, for five small
packages each of No. 16 Cotton
Yarn, "Man and Bell" Brand, all
dated 11th day of 1st moon, for
Pao Cheong (葆昌).

The public are hereby cautioned
against accepting or negotiating the
aforesaid Bills, which have been de-
clared null and void at the Shun
Sing. Pickers will be rewarded on
returning the same to the under-
signed. Advertisements are also
appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin
Wan Pao.

PAO CHEONG COTTON

YARN CO.,

(葆昌紗號)

553-4, North Soochow Road.
Shanghai, March 7, 1919.

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

VENUS

**COPYING
PENCILS**

No. 165 Soft

No. 168 Hard

No. 214 Special Copying

And a complete line of Office Supplies kept in stock.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add.
Central 4778 Canton Road, Shanghai Mackay



**The Stewart
AUTOGUARD**

Guards you and your car against
the annoying, troublesome and,
sometimes, expensive accidents,
which you are sure to meet with
sooner or later.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

D. H. NEVSEHIR & CO.

11, Qn. Victoria Street, LONDON.

Large Importers and Distributors of

All Kinds of Eastern Products.

REQUIRE NEW CONNECTIONS.

Peanuts,
Rice, Tea,
Ginger, Spices,
Gallnuts,
Bristles,
Egg Yolk and
Albumen.

All Kinds of
Oils, Lard,
Cassia,
Manganese
Ore,
Antimony,
etc.

SEND YOUR OFFERS TO US.

Liberal Advances if necessary.

OFFICES TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, large set

of ground-floor offices. Rent Tls.

130 per month. Apply to 10

Yangtzepoo Road. Tel. East 24.

21482 M.11.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO the philanthropically disposed:

Will you help supply the schools,

hospitals, libraries and similar insti-

tutions of Shanghai and the out-

ports with reading matter? For full

details, apply to Box 281, THE

CHINA PRESS.

21521 M.11.

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 14

SITUATION VACANT

APPLICANTS for the position of
an assistant manager for a leading
hotel invited. Applicants must be
unmarried. State age, previous ex-
perience and salary required. Copies
only of credentials should be for-
warded. Good future prospects for
a steady, energetic and reliable man.
Please apply to Box 302, THE

CHINA PRESS.

21568 M.12.

KULING ESTATE: Wanted,

a man for out-door work, including

transport service. Knowledge of

spoken Chinese indispensable. For

particulars, apply John Berkin,

Hon. Sec., Kuling Council, Kuling.

21549 M.12.

WANTED until July 1st, a wo-

man, competent to manage the

kitchens and dining rooms of a

school, serving approximately ninety

boarders. Chinese-speaking for-

eigner preferred. Reply, stating

qualifications and experience, to

Shanghai American School, 147 N.

Szechuen Road.

21548 M.11.

WANTED, an experienced ac-

countant by a large importing and

exporting firm. Apply, giving ex-

perience and references, to Box 260,

c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

21467 M.11.

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Qun-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neigh-
borhood, newly furnished flat, com-
prising two adjoining large rooms
bounded by verandah, private bath-
room attached. Excellent kitchen,
tennis, telephone, garage and stabl-
ing. Apply to Box 254, THE
CHINA PRESS.

LADY has large well-furnished
room, with bathroom, etc., to sublet
to lady. Room excellent for sum-
mer, very clean, well-painted, three
minutes from tram. Lodging,
lights, attendance, \$40 monthly.
Food arranged if desired. Apply to
Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.

21575

TO LET, Central (in quiet loca-
tion), large, cool and well-furnished
room with board, for \$160 for two.
Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21566 M.15.

COMFORTABLE rooms to let,
in Western district, suitable for
two bachelors or married couple.
Nice and quiet locality. Board op-
tional. Apply to Box 294, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21561 M.12.

TO LET, near Hongkew Park (on
tram line), large attic, well-furnish-
ed, hot and cold water, telephone,
and with or without board. Reason-
able offer accepted. Please apply
to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

21533 M.11.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment,
with housekeeping arrangements,
for bachelors or couple. Very high-
class. Also one office. Apply 51
Szechuen Road.

21418.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian Lessons. State
terms to Box 305, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21567 M.13.

EXPERIENCED Russian lady
teacher, with knowledge of French
and piano, will accept one or two
pupils, of good family, in the
district of Route Pottier. Apply to
Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

21561 M.13.

WANTED: Teacher to give
piano lessons. Reply stating terms,
to Box 295, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21561 M.12.

WANTED, unfurnished flat for

two. Hongkew district preferred.

Reply, giving full particulars, to

Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

21564 M.12.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AFTER 5 p.m., Chinese offers

services as secretary, translator,

proofreader or teacher. Apply 229,

Yee Pin Lee, Paoshan Road.

21578 M.12.

EXPERIENCED analytical chem-

ist (Chinese), possessing good

knowledge of metallurgy, wishes

position; moderate salary expected.

Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 6

Kiangse Road.

21563 M.23.

POSITION WANTED by ener-

getic young man as general office

assistant. Please apply to Box 289,

THE CHINA PRESS.

21540 M.15.

YOUNG LADY, wishing to leave

Shanghai, seeks position as travel-

ling companion or governess. Pre-

fers voyage to Europe or America,

but has no object to any outport.

Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21476 M.11.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14
Canton Road, on ground, first and
second floors, from April 1st;
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-
mises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second
floor, Central district. Immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 246,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21489

LOST

LOST: Skunk neck fur Monday
night between Apollo Theater and
Soochow Creek on Szechuen Road.
Reward if returned to Mrs. Donald,
5 Jinkee Road.

21507

HOUSES TO LET

111 AVENUE ROAD, detached
house with garden and stable.
Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.
Telephone East 24.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 10, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/6=Tls. 4.44
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. \$6.13
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 107=Tls. 93.46
@ 72.5=Mex. \$128.91
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2875
\$100 Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 244
Copper Cash: per tael 1875
Native Interest: Tls. .07
Bar Silver: 4730.
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. \$4.748

Exchange Closing Quotations
London: Demand 4/6
India: Demand 4/8
Paris: Demand 4/8
New York: Demand 5/8
Hongkong: Demand 10/8
Japan: Demand 1/4
Batavia: Demand 1/4
Singapore: Demand 1/4

Banks Buying Rates
London: Demand 4/6
India: Demand 4/8
Paris: Demand 4/8
New York: Demand 5/8
Hongkong: Demand 10/8
Japan: Demand 1/4
Batavia: Demand 1/4
Singapore: Demand 1/4

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1.650 = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 = Mex. \$8.25

Customs House Exchange Rates
For March
1 @ 6095 France 6.79
0.81 @ 1111 Gold 6.79
1 @ 461 Yen 2.42
1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
1 @ — Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 2.33 @ 4/81 11

Shareholders' Association

Shanghai, March 10, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
Tls. 92.50 March

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
Paris, March 8.—(Via Lyons and
and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques: 26.00
War Loans:
8 percent: 64.20
4 percent 1917: 72.90
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918: 78.55
5 percent: 89.45

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY

No. 8 Kinkiang Road

Stock Exchanges

Transactions

Shanghai, March 10, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Union Insurance HK \$1,022.50
Langkate Tls. 22.50 March C. N. I.
Hall & Holt 5% Debs. @ Tls. 15.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.35
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 217.50 Mar.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 167.50 March
Sumatra Tls. 120.00 March
Chemors Tls. 1.00
Kota Zahoon Tls. 5.25
Samagana Tls. 0.771
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Unofficial
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
Tls. 92.00 March
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 220.00 June
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 176.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.65
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.35
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.00 June
Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 9.60
Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 9.70
Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 9.75
Yangtzeopoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 9.80 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 120.00 cash

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, March 4.—Today's Metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B.
f.o.b. 74 0 0
American Electrolytic 22
90% Copper f.o.b. 80 0 0
Lead L. B. C. f. per ton. Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 28 0 0
Quicksilver, second hand
ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s.
extra in flask) 20 10 0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sel-
ters) 45 0 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. Lon-
don or Liverpool (less
5%) 121
Standard Tin (cash) 227 0 0
Spelter (ord. soft) f.o.b. 38 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 2
gauge f.o.b. 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 218 0 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, March 4.—Today's prices and deliveries were:

Egyptian Fully Good Fair
Sakellaris 27.09d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 13.91d.
Good Middling Texas 16.74d.
Plantation Rubber, April to
June 2s. 1 1/4d.
Deliveries, China Silk 234 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk 278 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk 715 bales

Chinese Banks To Maintain Joint Reserve Fund

The Shanghai Bankers' Association, which includes the principal Chinese banks in Shanghai, has just issued a set of regulations providing for a joint reserve fund to be maintained by all the banks as a protection against any emergency in any of the banks. The sum of Tls. 300,000 contributed by the various banks has been paid into the Bank of China as trustee and placed in its vaults.

The members of the association represented in the fund and the amount they have paid in follow:
Bank of China: 60,000
Bank of Communications: 60,000
National Commercial Bank: 30,000
Chekiang Industrial Bank: 20,000
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank: 20,000
Bank of Communications: 10,000
Chung Hwa Commercial Bank: 10,000
Young Bros. Banking Corporation: 10,000
Ningpo Commercial Bank: 10,000
Bank of Canton: 10,000
King Cheng Banking Corporation: 10,000

The regulations governing the fund follow:
1. These regulations were drawn up according to the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held at this Association on the 30th November, 1918.
2. This Reserve Fund is constituted of respective amounts agreed to by the Associated Banks and deposited in cash jointly with the bank in trust for safe custody; hence it is termed Joint Reserve Fund.
3. The object of raising this Reserve Fund is to provide for unexpected necessity of any of the Associated Banks. The fund must be reserved in cash and therefore bears no interest.
4. The total amount of Reserve Fund deposited is Shanghai Tls. 300,000.—(Shanghai Taels Three Hundred Thousand only) for the time being.
5. The respective amounts for deposit in the Reserve Fund should be agreed to by the banks themselves, but the minimum in any case should not be less than Shanghai Tls. 10,000.—(Shanghai Taels Ten Thousand only).
6. A Bank in Trust of the Reserve Fund should be annually elected among the Associated Banks at the general meeting for taking the responsibility on behalf of the Association, the term being one year

which may be renewed upon re-election.
7. With the exception of representatives of the Bank in Trust, the Associated Banks should half-yearly elect two auditors for examining jointly with the Bank in Trust the fund in the vault at least twice a month. Examination may take place whenever considered to be necessary by the majority of the Associated Banks.
8. The Bank in Trust should devise means to erect iron rails in the vault forming a special portion for storage of the fund in cash which should be under lock and key with the label of "Reserve Fund of the Shanghai Bankers' Association" attached to the rails. One set of the keys should be kept by the Bank in Trust and the duplicate by the auditors.

9. When the amount of Reserve Fund has been deposited in full, the Association should petition the Ministry of Finance and also report to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to put it on record that this fund is the joint property of the Associated Banks and may be removed whenever any emergency happens to the Bank in Trust.
10. In case any of the Associated Banks is affected by the money market or by other particular conditions and needs assistance to meet difficulties, loans may be advanced by the Association against suitable securities. The amount to be advanced over and above what originally deposited by the bank and a term should be resolved by a meeting of two-thirds of the Associated Banks.
11. If there is a panic in the market, this Association may convene a general meeting to discuss measures for maintenance. But the native banks or shops applying for loans from the Association should

send, in suitable securities, the amount, term and rate of interest to be fixed in each case.

12. Upon receipt by the Trust of cash deposit of each Associated Bank an official certificate should be issued by the Shanghai Bankers' Association to be held by the bank of deposit. Such deposit certificate can be valid only when countersigned by both the Chairman of the Association and the Bank in Trust.
13. The aforesaid deposit certificate may be used as security among the Associated Banks, but not to be cashed at any time.

14. The Reserve Fund once deposited should not be freely withdrawn or reduced. In case of necessity, such changes may be effected only when passed by the Associated Banks in a body.
15. If any deposit certificate is robbed or stolen or lost, the Bank in Trust and this Association should at once be notified by a formal letter for record, at the same time advertisements inserted in not less than two leading papers in Chinese and two in foreign language. If no complications arise on the expiration of thirty days, a new certificate will be issued to the Bank concerned upon application by letter.
16. These regulations shall come into force when resolved at the general meeting. Alterations and amendments may be discussed and effected therein when the Associated Banks are in full session.



Your Profit if you use "Brilliant" wire lamp is better light - lesser Cost - Greater strength.
The Loss? Oh, that's the other fellow.

TOKYO ELECTRIC CO.
Show Room
2564, Nanking Road.
Phone: Cent. 4907

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refraction and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. San
Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
Established 1840.
HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.
Telephone No. 1478. 1 The Bund.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

10, 25, 32 and 50 c.p. Tls. 0.40 each.
100 c.p. " 0.85 "
200 c.p. " 2.50 "

Obtainable at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZANKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZANKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"																			
STATIONS					Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS					Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods	Ex-press	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.		7.25	9.00	10.00				14.50	15.50			Zankou	dep.				6.30	7.55			9.20	14.10	15.30					
Jiading	dep.		7.51	9.16	10.23				15.06	16.06			Hangchow	dep.				7.00	8.30			10.00	14.55	16.05					
Suzhou	dep.		7.58	9.23	10.30				15.13	16.13			Changshu	dep.				8.04	9.45			11.40	15.20	17.36					
Langhwa Junction	dep.		8.15	9.40	10.53				15.30	16.23			Kunshan	dep.				8.41	10.21			12.39	15.51	18.40					
													Yezhou	dep.				7.15	9.28	11.22		14.10	16.30	19.30					
Shanghai South	dep.		7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55				Kunshan	arr.				7.45	9.58	11.55		14.45	16.52						
Langhwa Junction	dep.		8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.20	18.12				Shanghai South	arr.				9.08	10.47	12.50		16.08	17.40						
Suzhou	dep.		8.50	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.42					Langhwa Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23								
Kunshan	dep.		9.51	11.52	13.23		16.50	18.49					Shanghai North	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40								
Changshu	dep.		7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20																					
Yezhou	dep.		8.45	11.05	13.15	15.60	17.63						Langhwa Junction	dep.		10.30	11.35	14.05			17.18	18.20							
Kunshan	dep.		9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24						Suzhou	dep.		10.39	11.44	14.14			17.28	18.30							
Changshu	dep.		11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19						Jiading	dep.		10.46	11.51	14.21			17.37	18.38							
Langhwa Junction	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35							Shanghai North	arr.		11.00	12.05	14.35			17.55	18.50							
KONZENCHIAO TO ZANKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZANKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zankou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25			17.20												
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55		17.50							19.15					
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12		18.07							19.27					
Zankou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10		16.55				Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25		18.20							19.40					

R. Restaurant Cuz.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,571, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain S. Kusaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtung, Captain McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaitwo, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, March 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 2,770, Capt. C. Gibb, will leave on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Laeny, Captain Frazer, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 12, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, March 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtung, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinking, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Monday, March 24, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the M.B.K.'s Wharf on Monday, March 24, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Captain Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the South Manchuria Railway Wharf on Tuesday, March 11, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsin-chang, Captain Wm. Munro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwahkuei, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on Wednesday, March 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Thursday, March 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at —. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on Tuesday March 25. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING

at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Thursday, April 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
China Feb. 10
Tecuameh Feb. 12
Tenyo Maru Feb. 19
Columbia Mar. 1
Stanley Dollar Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru Mar. 8

For Tacoma
Grayson Feb. 15
Africa Maru Mar. 6

For Vancouver
Melville Dollar Feb. 7
Harold Dollar Feb. 26
For New York via Panama
Bismontein Mar. 9

For London, etc.
Glenavy Feb. 17
Mishima Maru Feb. 17
Tienras Feb. 18
Kitano Maru Mar. 3
Celebes Maru Mar. 8
Hyson Mar. 8
Gleniffer Mar. 8

For Liverpool
Rado Maru Feb. 19
Agamemnon Feb. 19
For Marseilles:
Porthos Feb. 1
Roma Feb. 2

For Europe
Tallma Maru Feb. 7
For Port Said
Kwanan Maru Feb. 17
For Bombay
Dilwara Mar. 10
For Saigon
City of St. Helens Mar. 8

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The N.K.K. s.s. Kanchi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The N.Y.K. s.s. Kanuga Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about 8 o'clock this morning.

The I.C. s.s. Kuitwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday. The M.M. s.s. Andre Leon, with the French mails of January 23, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at daylight today.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The N.K.K. s.s. Shanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Hwahita, will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Honolulu on February 22 and was due at Kobe yesterday and in Shanghai on Friday, March 14. She will leave for Hongkong via Manila on Saturday. The C.M. s.s. Nanking left San Francisco on February 22 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 16 and will leave for Manila via Hongkong the same day.

The C.N. s.s. Sinking will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The I.C. & O. s.s. Dilwara with passengers and mails will leave for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo at daylight.

The S.M. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave for Dairen direct this morning at 6 o'clock. The O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave for Tientsin and Dairen this morning and the tender with passengers will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 o'clock.

The Blue Pinner s.s. Atrous and two P. and O. liners More and Novara with repatriating enemy subjects will leave for their destination at daylight tomorrow. The N.Y. K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 a.m.

Friday, March 14, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penna will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, March 18, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Laeny, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines. The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shanlien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinking, Yingchow, Singan and Kailong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. **For NINGPO.**—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Venezuela April —	S.S. Venezuela Mar. 15
S.S. Ecuador April 26	S.S. Ecuador April 5
S.S. Colombia May 24	S.S. Colombia May 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa May 1
S.S. Santa Cruz April —	

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO-CENTRAL AMERICA-PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 8056 Cable Address "Solano"



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese GovernmentSAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
((Subject to Alteration))

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (via Hongkong and Singapore).
*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi. Mar. 23 M. 25
*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. art. leave
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, April 1 Apr. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Mar. 8 Mar. 11
KEELUNG MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Mar. 23 Mar. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).
SUWA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 22 Mar. 24

*Fully booked for passage. The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA,
Manager.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtsepo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 293 and 299. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITEDPACIFIC
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFICEMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong via Manila
Empress of Japan Mar. 22	Empress of Asia Mar. 15
Empress of Asia Mar. 29	Empress of Russia Apr. 12
Monteagle Apr. 8	Empress of Japan May 6
Empress of Russia Apr. 26	Empress of Asia May 31
Empress of Japan May 17	Monteagle May 31
Empress of Asia May 24	Empress of Russia June 6

*Monteagle calls at Moji. *Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America. For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	March 4
TENYO MARU For San Francisco	May 4
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Landry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
(Entrance, 71 Seehuen Road.)
Phone, Central 3229

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	APRIL	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR MANILA VIA HONGKONG

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.

Acting Agent.

CORNER SECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS

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JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

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SHIPPING

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

Tons.
INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. U. Tanaka, March 17
KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. M. Makamura, March 31

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
FUJIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iizawa, April 1
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Iizawa, March 14
YOMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Asakida, March 21
OHKUGO MARU 6,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 25

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 13
YAMASHIRO MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Asakida, March 18
OMI MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 22
KUMANO MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Machida, March 15

FOR JAPAN
SHIZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Kichimoto, Mar. 25

FOR HONGKONG
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANIGUCHI MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nohimura, Mar. 26
NIKEO MARU 16,000 Capt. M. Yamazaki, April 23
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 21

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China, Korea and ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

MAY 1, 1918, and until further notice									
Express & Local			Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Luna & Mail		
	1948	B. S.	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	12234	1940	10
	1952	685	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1988	1700	7
	1940	680	624	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1950	1648	7
	2340			dep. Mukden	arr. Mukden	arr. Mukden	2203	1648	7
Tientsin-Peking Line									
Local & Mail				Tientsin-Peking Line			Mail & Local		
	713	2115	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		684	1618
	718	2125	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		615	1625
	725	2143		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		627	1547
	1135	121	143	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		139	1221
	1457	448		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		2187	1078
	1802	782		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1748	640
	7	2	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		2	
	830	815		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1738	180
	1009	1041	366	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1438	1543
	1300	1318		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1148	1311
	1315	1336	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1118	1264
	1546	1637	277	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		848	1295
	1844	1835		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		630	810
	9	2	420	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		2	10
	652	1851		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		545	207
	1169	2338	623	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		030	048
	1204	2348		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		046	1448
	1687	411	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		2018	989
	1848	600	631	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin		1830	738
Shanghai-Nanking Line									
Fast & Local				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast & Local		
	730		0	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	arr. Nanking			1688
	1490		193	dep. Shanghai	arr. Shanghai	arr. Shanghai			930
Yenchow-Tientsin Line									
Liaochow-Tientsin Line									
1036	1380	2195	610	120	208	530	1110	1840	4140
1036	1440	2225	588	115	186	530	1110	1840	4140

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE APOLLO

Tuesday, March
11th & 12th

WHOOPEE!

His old man threw him out of doors because he was wild, so he went to work and won a mighty pretty girl and cleaned up a gang of bad men, just to prove he had the right stuff in him. That's

BRYANT WASHBURN
BRYANT WASHBURN

IN THE PATHE PLAY

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"
"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

a delightful play that simply adds more proof to the old adage "You can't keep a good man down."

LOTS OF ACTION :: LOTS OF PEP

Pathe's British Gazette — Sponge Fishing in Australia

PLUMP AND RUMP

IN

"SPAGETTI"

Another of the new Vim Comedies Films.
Full of new and original funny stunts.Thursday next, March 13th
THE MILLION-DOLLAR DOLLY SISTERS
IN — THE STARS OF BROADWAY — IN
A GREAT FIVE PARTS "SCREEN CLASSIC"SHOWING
At the VICTORIA THEATRE
On March 11th and 12th
TWO NIGHTS ONLY

"The Valentine Girl"

Five Parts

On Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th
TWO NIGHTS ONLY

"Tarzan of the Apes"

In Eight Wonderful Reels

Commencing Saturday, 15th
DUSTIN FARNUM

in

"Cameo Kirby"

POPULAR PRICES

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For a short season only.
Opening about March 18

The Banvard

American Musical Comedy Co. of 17 players, including the

AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS

IN

"Love Elixir," "Fifty Fifty,"
"Hello Hawaii," "The Bean Trust,"
"Follow Me," "The Champagne Girl,"
"Oh Papa," "Step Lively."

Price: \$3, \$2 and \$1

BOOKING WILL OPEN SHORTLY AT MOUTRIE'S

Do not fail to see this Artist!

THE ASTOR GRILL ROOMS
13-14 BroadwayThe Management beg to announce
the

Special Engagement

of the

Celebrated Hawaiian
Musician and Rag-
Time Singer

CHAS. OPUNUI

Who will perform during and after
Dinner

From March 8th to March 16th

Do not fail to see this Artist!

LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT

A. PHILLIPS Co.

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT
SEASON ONLYFriday, March 14th
J. W. Locke's Brilliant Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUSSaturday, 15th
By Special Request the Great War
Play
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVEMonday, 17th
The Great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISETuesday, 18th
The Screaming London Farce
THE GLAD EYEWednesday, 19th
The Thrilling American Detective
Drama
WITHIN THE LAWThursday, 20th
Martin Harvey's Great Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE
TREASURESFriday, 21st
The Screaming London Farce
YE GODS!Saturday, 22nd
Haddon Chambers' Charming Play
PASSERS BYPrices as usual
Booking at Moutrie'sAT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

on March 11th, 12th and 13th

is to be seen the beautiful

Fannie Ward

the popular screen artiste

in

"WINNING OF
SALLY TEMPLE"

A Five-Part Paramount Picture

AND

OTHER NEW FILMS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for
Tuesday and Wednesday,
11th and 12th March

THE SERIAL-SUPREME

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

13th, 14th and 15th Episodes.
6 PartsThese six parts are full of thrills,
surprises and encounters with the
"Hooded Terror" by Pearl White
and Antonio Moreno.LAST WARNING GIVEN
TO FIGHTING ALLIESParis Council Will Use 'The Big
Stick' To Curb Boundary
Disputes

ITALY'S TRYING POSITION

Associated With Her Allies In
Forbidding Hostilities While
Troops Confront Jugo-Slavs

By Charles A. Seiden

Paris, Jan. 24.—The statement
issued by the five big powers, warn-
ing all nations to cease fighting
among themselves over territory
rights, claims to which are to be
determined by the Peace Conference
itself, is based on the fact that the
"firing of the last shot" in Europe
on Nov. 11 was merely a pleasant
figure of speech.Literally, many shots have been
fired every day since then in numer-
ous boundary disputes among new
and old States which technically are
friends and Allies. If all the fight-
ing that has been going on since the
armistice had been concentrated
between two nations it would make
a very sizable war in itself, as
measured by the standards existing
prior to August, 1914.But it has all been for nothing.
Every drop of bloodshed this Win-
ter to push the claims of any State
one inch beyond the limitations fixed
tentatively on Nov. 11 has been
shed in vain. More than that, there
comes now the warning that "pos-
session gained by force will seriously
prejudice the claims of those
who use such force."I asked a French authority if any
secret warnings had been given be-
fore this public one was sent out to
the whole world."No," he said significantly, "this
is the first and will be the last. It
is what you call in America 'the
big stick.' It is a very 'big stick.'"Italy's troops are now opposed to
those of the Jugo-Slavs on territory
for which both have conflicting
claims which must be settled by the
Peace Conference in Paris, and no-
where else, and in no other way.The Italians and Jugo-Slavs have
already had two actual encounters
with bloodshed.
Another situation in which Italy
figures and from which hostilities
were feared when the warning was
given, grows out of her contest with
Greece over Albania and the north-
ern half of Epirus. Greek and
Italian troops in both of these re-
gions have been perilously near a
clash because of the conflicting
claims of their Governments.Other nations to which the warn-
ing particularly applies, with a
brief statement of the offending acts
of each, are as follows:The Czechoslovaks have been in-
vading parts of Galicia in conflict
with the Rumanians. The Ruman-
ians and Servians are fighting for
possession of the disputed Province
of the Banat, north of the Danube.
The Poles are invading German
Poland, or Posen. This is entirely
unnecessary, because Poland will
undoubtedly get Posen when the
time comes. It is pointed out here
that she would have been making
better use of her troops if she had
used them in a more vigorous effort
to hold back the Bolshevik inva-
sion.The King of the Hedjaz, who will
get his Arabian State by peaceful
means from the Paris Conference if
he will only be patient, has not been
fighting yet, but has been offended
by sending out military expeditions
to take possession of territory before
the boundaries of his kingdom have
been determined.Although the warning applies
technically only to friendly nations,
it is supposed to affect Hungary,
who is also trying to use some force
to save what she can from Ruman-
ian-Czechoslovak encroachments.
This is also a supplementary
warning to the various Russian
Governments, which have been told
that they must cease hostilities as a
preliminary to the Marmora Con-
ference. The representatives of
several of those Governments in
Paris have already intimated that
they will disregard the action of the
conference and will not participate
in any parleys with the Bolsheviks.Our Troops Barred From Disputes
Paris, Jan. 25.—The warning
issued yesterday by the Supreme
Council that territorial claims must
come before the Peace Conference
unprejudiced by attempts at pos-
session by force is very widely dis-
cussed here. It seems to be gen-
erally acknowledged that President
Wilson was the author of the warn-
ing, and that he has a deep feeling
in the matter because in at least one
instance where small bodies of
American troops were under other
command they were used to push
forward into a territory where the
native population would not have
tolerated the forces of an European
power, but hailed the coming of the
Americans with joy. In some of
these cases, after the welcome had
died down, the population awoke to
find that the American troops had
departed, and that their towns were
in the possession of troops of an-
other nationality.The President, it is known, took
summary action to prevent the use
of American forces for such pur-
poses. He has now obtained an
agreement in the Peace Conference
to warn all nations against such
steps.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKOW
WHARF CO., LTD.The Annual General Meeting of
the Shareholders in the Company
will be held at the Office of the
General Agents on Tuesday, the
11th March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock
a.m. for the purpose of receiving the
statement of Accounts and Report
of the Directors for the year ended
31st December, 1918.The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from 1st to 11th
March, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Agents,
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
Company, Limited.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1919.

The Oriental Cotton Spinning
and Weaving Co., Ltd.NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of the
Oriental Cotton Spinning and
Weaving Company, Limited, will
be held at the Yangtze Insurance
Building (Third Floor), 26 The
Bund, on Tuesday, the 11th day of
March, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the
afternoon.The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 8th to
the 11th day of March, 1919, both
days inclusive.Proxies to be valid must be lodged
at the Company's Offices not less
than 48 hours before the time of
holding the Meeting.

By order of the

Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD BROTHERS &
CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th February, 1919.

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to
the value of over \$300,000 U.S. cur-
rency in 1917. Any one interested
in establishing a modern soap works
with glycerine recovery. Should
write the undersigned, Principals
only.SOAP EXPERT,
Box 1443, P.O. Office,
Manila, P.I.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915 — Still existing

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in LangkatNOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be
held in the offices of the Company,
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in LangkatNOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual Meeting of Shareholders
will be held in the Meeting Room
of The Yangtze Insurance Build-
ing, No. 26 The Bund, on Thurs-
day, the 27th March, 1919, at 4
p.m. The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
20th to the 27th March, 1919, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTSwedish and Japanese Treatment.
Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years'
experience in U.S.A. Patients treated
at their residence by special arrange-
ment. Telephone N. 2768. 35 North
Szechuen Road.Municipal Notification
No. 2586.

INFLUENZA

Spread by Droplets Sprayed
from Nose and ThroatOwing to the prevalence of In-
fluenza the following precautions
are advised.Avoid crowds and gatherings of
all kinds.Especially avoid people who
cough and sneeze without covering
with a handkerchief.Wear a mask to prevent infec-
tion (a pattern may be obtained at
the Health Office) or tie a hand-
kerchief round the mouth and nose
or hold a handkerchief to the nose
and mouth when there is danger.If you get Influenza go to bed
and stay there until the doctor per-
mits getting up and so avoid the
dangerous complication of Pneu-
monia. Do not allow anyone to
come near unless wearing a mask or
at least a handkerchief round the
nose and mouth.The above applies also to colds,
bronchitis, pneumonia and tuber-
culosis.The usual symptoms of Influenza
are sudden chill, followed by mus-
cular pain, headache, backache,
unusual tiredness and fever.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.Council Room,
Shanghai, March 5, 1919.

21493

CARPETS

Come and see us before
buying elsewhere. Our
prices are the lowest;
our goods are the best.TIENSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from
customers' designs.

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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in' Soochow

The proprietor assures every ne that no effort will be spared
to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large com-
fortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with
bathroom and veranda attached.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Cen-
tral Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS
are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property
of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund

No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road,

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and resi-
dences.Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling,
Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the
undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked
"Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to ac-
cept the highest or any tender.All further particulars may be obtained on application to
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.

21201